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WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE. TUESDAY, MARCH 9. After preliminary business had been trans-

Mr. Rusk reported a joint resolution authorizing the appointment of an additional Assistant Postmaster General.

Mr. Shields moved that the Committee on Military Affairs be discharged from the further consideration of the removal of Brevet Brig. General Talcott; and the motion was

Mr. Davis's resolution, directing an inquiry into the propriety of increasing the salary of the naval officers at the principal commercial ports of the United States, was adopted. Mr. Stockton introduced a bill granting

bounty land to the soldiers who were engaged The non-intervention resolutions were taken

Mr. Clarke presented petitions from Rhode Island, praying that aid be given to the Collins Mr. Brodhead reported adversely upon the

memorials asking that the Government defray the expenses of the American exhibitors at the World's Fair. Mr. Dawes, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill requiring that the apportion-ment of Representatives for California shall be

made upon the returns actually received from A resolution was reported from the same committee, declaring that the next Presidential election shall be according to the apportionment under the act of 1850, which was adopted.

The Iowa Land bill was further debated by Mr. Stockton commented upon a portion of Mr. Seward's speech of yesterday, and com-plained of what he considered a malignant

charge of dishonor contained in it. Mr. Seward replied, disclaiming any intent of charging dishoner upon any one.

Mr. Stockton expressed himself satisfied with

the explanation. After a short Executive session, the Senate adjourned

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

ordered to be engrossed. Mr. Seward's resolution, directing that the half.

expenses of Kossuth's reception and entertainment in this city be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, at a cost not exceeding \$5,000, was taken up.

Mr. Cass moved to amend it by making it a pecuniary wants became very pressing and ur.

Rusk, Clarke, and Upham, advocated the amendment, and Messrs. Shields, Seward, Atchison, Soulé, Underwood, and Mangum, opposed it. The amendment was rejected by the YEAS Messrs. Bayard, Borland, Bradbury,

Brodhead, Cass, Clarke, Davis, Downs, Geyer, King, McRae, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk,

NAYS - Messrs, Atchison, Badger, Brooke, Chase, Dodge of Wis., Dodge of Iowa, Fish, Hamlin, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tenn., Mangum, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soulé, Stockton, Sumner, Underwood, Wade-21. The resolution was then agreed to-yeas 31

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and shortly after ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, MARCH 9. The House resumed the consideration of the bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Cobb, granting the right of way and grants of public lands for railroad purposes in Alabama and Ten

nessee.

Mr. Cobb delivered a few remarks in favor of the proposition.

Mr. Clingman moved an amendment, which

was declared out of order, proposing to exempt all railroad iron from duty.

Mr. White, of Alabama, followed, in favor

of the bill, and in support of granting lands for internal improvement purposes.

Before this subject was disposed of, Mr. Phelps rose to a question of privilege,

and presented the petition of A. W. Reynolds, contesting the seat of R. H. Weightman, as a delegate from the Territory of New Mexico, and charging that the election of the lastnamed gentleman was in violation of law, and by virtue of gross corruption. The subject was passed over for the present,

Mr. Weightman not being in his seat.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and

resumed the consideration of the Homestead Mr. Wilcox, of Mississippi, defended the po-sition of the Union Democrats of that State

and took strong ground against those who call themselves "Old Line Democrats" in Mississippi, but who are in fact Secessionists and

Mr. Rantoul, of Massachusetts, replied to Mr. Davis, his colleague, and defended himself from the attacks of the last-named gentleman The Committee then rose, and the House

Mr. Richardson made a defence of Senator Douglas, claiming for this gentleman the highest character for honesty and Domocracy, and upon a stupendous work, and it was not long away per day in good fishing. Allowing at as having been the architect of his own fortune, and the proud position which he now

nied that he had made any attack upon Judge Douglas.
Mr. Washburn delivered a speech in favor of granting lands to Maine, to build a railroad,

as a part of the great European and North American railroad. The Committee rose, when, on motion of Mr.

Stanton, of Kentucky, and under the operation of the previous question, the Senate bill appropriating \$72,500 for the repair of the Congressional Library was passed.

Mr. Houston moved to postpone the special order for the purpose of taking up the Defi-

ciency bill.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, objected to this, deeming the bill for continuing the work upon

Mr. Houston thought it was more necessary to provide horses and forage for the troops in New Mexico, California, and Oregon; besides, for the want of the money contemplated to be appropriated by the Deficiency bill, the Government drafts are now dishonored.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, while sympathi-

robated the appeal to the galleries; and suggested that the Committee of the Whole be in the House, Mr. Stanly offered a resolution to close the

debate on the Homestead bill to-morrow, at three o'clock; and wanted the country to see He then erased several figures, altered his who are responsible for delaying the public plan, and in the midst of these changes forever

Tuesday week. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took

up that measure; when
Mr. Marshall, of California, replied to the
remarks of Mr. Breckenbridge, who, he said, up; when
Mr. Seward delivered his views upon the Judge Douglas, by connecting his name with the attacks of the Democratic Review on the "old fogies" of the Democratic party. He declared himself warmly in favor of Douglas for the Democratic party.

the Presidency, and eulogized that gentleman as having all the elements of success in a Presidential struggle.

Mr. Bell addressed the Committee on the subject of the bill, some of the sections of which he wished to see amended, and earnestly spoke in favor of a tariff, of paying the claims for French spoliations, and giving land: for internal improvement purposes, before he should be called upon to vote for the bill now before

Mr. Cable, of Ohio, spoke in favor of the bill, and when he concluded The House adjourned.

WASHINGTON ALLSTON.

In Arvine's Cyclopædia of Anecdotes, recent-ly published, the following are related respecting this distinguished American artist:

The strong devotional feelings of this late distinguished artist formed one of the most prominent traits of his beautiful character. Connected with this characteristic is a remarkable incident in his early life, which has been related to us by one of his few intimate friends. Mr. Allston was a member of the Episcopal Church. Although in early life he was ever a constant attendant, he was not strongly attached to religion, nor eminent for his piety. Mr. McRae presented the credentials of the It would be too much to say that he was an Hon. Walter Brooke, Senator elect from Mississippi, for the unexpired term of Mr. Foote.

Mr. Brooke was qualified, and took his seat.

A bill reported by Mr. Mason, making an appropriation of \$3,000 to complete the cemetery for the American officers and soldiers who died near the city of Mexico, was taken up and him as a direct divine interposition in his be

Not long after his marriage with his first wife, the sister of the late Dr. Channing he made his second visit to Europe. After a res-idence there of a little more than a year, his joint resolution, and the appropriation to be paid out of the Treasury. A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Cass. Mason, Borland, Pratt, Messrs. Cass. Messrs. Cass. Mason, Borland, Pratt, Messrs. Cass. M On one of these occasions, as he himself used to parrate the event, he was in his studio reflecting, almost with a feeling of desperation, upon his condition. His conscience seemed to tell him that he had deserved his afflictions and drawn them upon himself, by his neglect of religion, and his want of due gratitude for past favors from Heaven. His heart, all at once, seemed filled with the hope that God would listen to his prayers, if he would offer

up his direct expressions of penitence, and ask for divine aid. He accordingly locked his door, withdrew to a corner of the room, threw himself upon his knees, and prayed for a loaf of bread for himself and his wife,
While thus employed, a knock was heard
at the door. A feeling of momentary shame at being detected in this position, and of fear

lest he might have been observed, induced him to hasten and open the door. A stranger inquired for Mr. Allston. He was anxious to learn who was the fortunate purchaser of the painting of the Angel Uriel, regarded by the artist as one of his masterpieces, and which had won the prize at the exhibition of the Academy. He was told that it had not been

"Can it be possible? Not sold! Where is it to be had?" "In this very room. Here it is;" producing the painting from a corner, and wiping off the

"Is it for sale? Can it be bought?" was the eager interrogatory.

"It is for sale; but its value has never yet, to my idea of its worth, been adequately appreciated, and I would not part with it."

"What is its price?" "I have done affixing any nominal sum. have always, so far, exceeded my offers. leave it for you to name the price." Will four hundred pounds be an adequate

"It is more than I have ever asked for it."

"Then the painting is mine."
The stranger introduced himself as the Marquis of Stafford, and he became, from that moment, one of the warmest friends of Mr. Allston. By him, Mr. Allston was introduced to the society of the nobility and gentry, and coast of Prince Edward's Island, the Magdalen he became one of the most favored among the many gifted minds that adorned the circle to led the choicest mackerel grounds. Here the which he was thus introduced, but in which he fleet of vessels congregated at one time will was never fond of appearing often,

The instantaneous relief, thus afforded by the liberality of this noble visiter, was always regarded by Allston as a direct answer to his prayer, and it made a deep impression upon his mind. To this event he was ever after wont to attribute the increase of devotional upon some huge city lying in repose, with its feelings, which became a prominent trait in lamps all trimmed and burning.

the Union, and took up the Homestead bill, nate that such vague and almost boundless ex- poggies, or clams, well salted and cleaned, put pectations in regard to it should have been excited in the public mind. His injudicious cost of it is about three and a half dollars per pectations in regard to it should have been exefore a mysterious interest became attached to the rumor.

Years passed, and the picture did not make occupies before the country.

Mr. Breckenridge replied to so much of the above remarks as referred to himself, and delabove remarks are remarks as referred The subject was known to be Belshazzar's Feast. Delay only quickened curiosity and inflamed expectation. At length it was said inflamed expectation. At length it was said that the canvass was rolled up, and the great arranged on the "windward" side as many as work abandoned.

> great idea in the picture—that of making the light all radiate from the hand-writing on the fish are "snapped" as fast as caught, the jaw when the tide of public opinion was running so wall-had been anticipated by Martin.

tie: "I have but a few weeks since been estab-lished in my new painting-room, which I have built in this place, (Cambridgeport.) Bel-shazzar has been colled up and reposing in a shazzar has been carefully "ground," to keep the fish about the vessel, ant; and he referred to the workmen and laborers who filled the galleries, watching with a view to easily every movement made with a view to passing into the hands of a new owner, who

finished, it was true economy to go on with it diate necessities, being the cause. I must be free in mind before I can finish. I trust, how-

Mr. Walsh briefly appealed to the House to other state of mind, would have completed sake up the Capitol Extension bill. Some of several such pictures. But to go into the subing as much as any one with these men, repobated the appeal to the galleries; and sugwith one's nature, and which most powerfully discharged from the further consideration of and continuously influence us, are the very the bill, that it might be acted upon at once feelings most difficult to give any distinct apprehension of to another.

It is well known that not until a few months before his death did Allston resume the work. business.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the passage of the resolution; pending which, the clearly evident. To the artist it will ever be stellation of American geniuses.

From the Louisville (Kentucky) Journal. THE SEAMSTRESS.

BY M. T. CARPENTER. All the day long and half of the night Her needle she busily plied-

Haggard and worn, a pitiful sight, She labored, yet food was denied. Winter winds blew her wretched home through Yet the fire was dead on the hearth; Hungry and cold, with shame be it told That ever such scenes are en earth.

Low the light burns-her needle and thread Must haste or the light will be gone; Pay for the work to purchase her bread Is withheld till the garment is done. Flickering the light, in middle of night, Goes out as the last stitch is drawn; We try and chill on her pallet so ill, She seeks for repose till the dawn.

Morning at last, with joy-giving beams, Illumines the hills of the blessed, Who through the night, in slumber's sweet dream Their warm downy couches have pressed; Gloomily fall those beams like a pall On the homes where wretched ones stay, Where scarce begun their rest when the sun

Warns them to labor away. But unto her, the seamstress, though young, The morning brings anguish and tears-Tears, scalding tears, by sternest want wrung, And she in the spring of her years. Cheerless and drear her home doth appear, So desolate, squalid, and bare, And hours of toil by the midnight oil

Will bring but a scanty meal there.

Look on that form, once faultless and fair-On that cheek, where once bloomed the rose Labor, and want, and hopeless despair, At once their sad havor disclose. Strange, is it not, if she, on whose lot The sunshine of hope never gleams,

Still should remain as free from all stain Stingingly cold, a bleak winter's day. Vet fuel and food she had none : Cold to go forth, but colder to stay, She folds up the garment last done; Scantily clad, with heart worn and sad,

She ventures abroad in the blast;

Woful to tell, the pence carned so well

Will sparingly break her long fast. Day after day, and night after night, She is working and wasting away : Striving so well, oh! say, is it right That want on her young form should prey?

Blessed ones of earth, around whose warm hearth The cold winds never may play, Look not with scorn on the seamstress forlorn. Whose life is one long winter's day.

Even though she, the wretched and worn, Depart from the path of the pure: Pause ye and think how drear her life's morn, How much she was born to endure; Let her wants hide the errors which pride Is ever the first to contemn;

And pity before you condemn. THE MACKEREL FISHERY.

Think of the grief that found no relief,

We saw in the True Democrat a few days since an account of the mackerel fishery as the institution that holds man in hondage for carried on at Gloucester, Mass. Thinking a more extended notice might be interesting to our readers, on the same subject, we have

written the following:
Probably but few are aware of the great extent of the mackerel and other fisheries of this country. It has been estimated that during the summer months, or rather between June and November, more than twenty thousand vessels are constantly engaged in the different kinds of fisheries, employing no less than 250,000 men. By a treaty with Great Britain, American vessels are allowed the privilege of fishing within certain limits in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the quantity of fish taken from this place alone is most truly astonishing. The coast of Newfoundland yields its codfish to the hardy sailor from May until December, while the better class of maskerel are taken from August to October. Many mackerel, however, of a poorer class, are taken along the Southern shore of our own country prior to this, but as a general thing they are deemed worthy of little notice. The Bay of Chaleur, along the Islands, Northumberland Straits, are consideroften amount to two thousand sail, although as a general thing not more than from two to four hundred vessels sail in company. nights, when the fleet is safely anchored, the lanterns lighted on each vessel and swung upon the shrouds, one may fancy they are looking

away per day in good fishing. Allowing at the time we were in the Gulf there were two thousand sail, you then have \$16,000 per day thrown away to the fishes, or say \$100 per ves-sel for each trip, which is below the actual amount, and we thus have the enormous sum

The method of taking the mackerel is very can conveniently stand from bow to stern. Two reasons have been assigned for this- Each man is provided with four lines, only two tearing out as easily as though made of paper. In 1831, Allston says, in a letter to McMur-Owing to this tenderness of the jaw, the fish

split, "gibbed," scraped, washed in three agreeable to the people of the South. I am waters, and then salted—the whole being done doubtless a very bad controversialist, being of with astonishing celerity.

The season for mackerel is the fisherman's

pleasant—the weather warm, and generally fat, ragged, and saucy.

Cape Ann and Cape Cod are the greatest

deck is the sweetest music to a Cape Codman's ear; and Captain Davis, from Gloucester, an intelligent and capable fisherman, once assured us that had a Cape Cod "skipper" been at the sight. House adjourned.

Thursday, March 11.

On motion of Mr. Ficklin, the Homestead bill was postponed after to-day, until next

Tready week

Tready week and at 'em."

No. 1 mackerel are esten about the large

We are very glad to see Dr. Dewey's Lec-ture before the Mercantile Library Association printed in so goodly a form, and have marked several passages for insertion. The whole Lecture shows how deeply the author feels himself wronged by being regarded as in any sense a pro-slavery man, and will tend in a considerable degree to correct the impression produced by his speeches and articles on the Fugitive Slave Law. We are happy to observe so direct a denial of the language ascribed to him regarding his own kindred:

"I said in my speech, 'I would consent that my own brother -for certainly I was never guilty of the vulgar irreverence of thus alluding to a more venerable relative; and those who have frequently asserted it must settle the account with their truth and decency as they can. This is what I said, both in my ch and lecture: 'I would consent'-for I said nothing of sending anybody—'I would consent that my own brother, my own son, should go (i. e., into slavery—ten times rather would I go myself—than that this Union should be sacrificed for me or for us; and I should be sacrificed for me or for us; and I am ready to stand by this as a just and honorable sentiment; and I can only wonder that not as well in behalf of fugitive slaves, why not as well in behalf of the rest? Yet the Aboany man should think it extravagant or ridicu-Indeed, I suppose the only chance of

making it appear so, was to connect with it the falsehood to which I have just referred."

I have just referred."

Torce of law, to content the body of slates in actual possession of their masters. But why not? One man stands on one side of a State ing to the feelings and so likely to be distorted question. Why do not the Abolitionists make Dr. Dewey ever had the bad taste to allude to his mother in that connection, and are glad that the contradiction once made by one of our editors, at our ministerial conference, has now the confirmation of his own undoubted word. Such errors are not corrected in a day yet we hope that the truth may overtake them, and that, however others may differ the fugitive." from Dr. Dewey in opinion, they will not try to rob him of his rightful reputation as a fearless and uncompromising advocate of what he believes to be the truth. He has never been disposed to withhold his opinions from motives of expediency, and has sometimes seemed to us too indifferent to times and circumstances in stating his views. He has not shrunk from dealing plainly with the evils of slavery in a community where the institution exists and if his views do not please Northern Abolitionists, they have been as little welcome to Southern slaveholders. Certainly, it is very wrong to impeach a man's conscience becauit does not square with our own; and whilst maintaining the ground upon the subject herecofore advocated by the Inquirer, we have not, and never have had, any disposition to detract from the conscientious fidelity of the author of this pamphlet. We contend as Foxes. strongly as he does against violent resistance to the law of the land, but apprehend far less evil than he does from pacific nonconformity, for conscience' sake, to a statute which revives the conscience of Christendom had proscribed

no crime but his skin.

We gladly insert the eloquent passage in which Mr. Dewey defines his position: "And now let us come to the great and tertion. I am not an ultraist. I have, to a cer- again, by taking up the pig, and comparing it tain extent, sympathies with both the parties to this question; I respect the feelings and rently satisfied with the trial, he then took the situation of the people of the South; I share wood in his mouth, and swam with it across situation of the people of the South; I share the sentiments of the bulk of the people at the North. And as I have had the fortune to be misconstrued on this subject, I am still more laying it down, he took up the pig, and crossed desirous to use the privilege, which I have the stream with it in safety, and bore it away

in Boston, I did not discuss the present Fugitive Slave Law, though I was immediately whether we at the North could, in conscience, yield our assent to any such bill-to any bill offer you an asylam and protection? was the question. Were we bound by the adjourned.

Wednesday, March 10.

Wednesday, March 10.

Wednesday, March 10.

The House, after preliminary business, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Abolitionists themselves might have seen in that speech the painful struggle of a conscience to decide, not whether this (to them so odious) law could be obeyed, but whether any law of the kind could be obeyed. After the publication of that speech, I received a letter from a friend, saying, 'Your speech has been read among us with much satisfaction; even the greatest of our Abolitionists has nothing to say against it, but that you ought to have denounced the present bill.' I replied, 'Tell my friend that, of the two, I am the greater Abolitionist; for I so detest all Fugitive Slave bills, that I have hardly patience to go into detail and discrimination—to say which is does here.

"But I did not denounce the bill for other reasons. I felt hardly competent to do so. It Two reasons have been assigned for thisone, that an execution has been levied upon the work, in consequence of which the artist the work, in consequence of which the artist an oblong bit of lead called a "jig." A barstrong against the law as to threaten, in my opinion, to break down the barriers of the Conto join the malcontents in decrying the law. Moreover, I wished to put the question at once upon its ultimate merits. The main offence

no side, saying what I think, without proposing The season for mackerel is the fisherman's to satisfy any party—thinking, indeed, that in bolyday. The work is easy, healthy, and this fearful debate there is something right on the standard fineness, with the weight and upon it was an impossibility. She was then in both sides. But this, at least, must be plainly delightful. Two-thirds of the time is generally spent in idleness, hunting for the fish, and the sailors loange about, free from care, growing sion to a sense of duty. All men, North and to avoid the change that such a demand for the constant and faithful assistant, and her only take up the Capitol Extension bill. Some of the such state of the such state and the state of the such state and the state of the such should take no offence at it; it is scarcely aught else is heard of than the prospect. Nor could I be far enough understood, if I should do it, to pect for fish and the state of the markets. Children scarcely large enough to walk dis- Algerine captive were seized in the streets of direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, who emergency could be done, was to address a let course upon the relative merits of codfish, hali- Charleston, to be borne back to bondage, every but, mackerel, &c., with a knowing air, and humane and high-minded man there would bethe male members look forward with joyous cagerness to the time when, as "skipper" of And if a man, albeit of a different color and some bonnie craft, they shall carry death and destruction to the finny tribes of the great too, perhaps, who had lived ten years here by waters. The sound of a mackerel "flapping" upon such a man were caught before my door by relation to a seignorage, and say:

> is not our duty to suppress the feelings of justice and humanity that arise in our bosoms, cities; No. 2 sent West and South; while No. 3, being wretchedly poor and unsaleable, are sent to the West Indies as luxuries for the slaves.
>
> The people it, for they have essentially hurt their position before the world, by demanding this new law. They had better, in my opinion, have left things as they were—left the law to stand as an acknowledgment of their constitutional right, but knowledgment of their constitutional right, but at the same time let it fall into desuctude. They recover a few slaves—a very few—but they outrage the sentiments of all mankind. They do not want among them the men whom they recapture, certain as these men are, when carried back, to spread disaffection among their people-likely also to be persons of a better class among their slaves, and more fit for freedom. They had better let them go. As I have known slaveholders say. 'If one of our slaves escapes, we shall not pursue him; he has a natural right to be free; if he makes that perilous struggle for freedom, let him have it the most of our people do not wish to leave us; they are sensible that they are not qualified to

take care of themselves; let things remain in this way; we must accept the good and evil of off before, I don't mean what I say; but this our condition, and make the best of it.' "Still it would be wrong for us to interfere between the master and the slave, with any other force than that of argument. We have count every drop of blood there is in ye, and I came to see if I couldn't buy him back."

Legree's brow grew dark, and he broke out, promised that we would not do so; it is a take em one by one till ye give up. part of our national compact. Our Union was ounded in part upon that agreement. force or law, to touch the body of slaves in Taking the language as it stands, whilst we line, and is a fugitive; another stands ten feet can see in it a meaning very heroic, and doubt not that the writer so felt it, we regard it as very excessive and gratuitous. It is not well to deal in rhetorical illustrations so shockfrom their true meaning into apologies for a law whose only plausible defence can be its alleged necessity. We could not believe that the Southern States to leave their slaves in fouch the last moments of more and probatheir possession? But so have we made a com-pact not to withhold but to surrender the fugitive. I say again, Why do they not make a slave-delivering crusade? Is it because of the evil, and mischief, and peril, that it would in-

volve? Then I say that the same argument should restrain them from interfering to rescue We hope that our English friends will read this lecture, and correct their unjust statements of the author's principles, and make quite as conspicuous his views of the evils of slavery as they have made conspicuous a mutilated version of one of his figures of speech touch-

ing the evils of disunion .- Christian Inquirer. For the National Era.

THE FOX AND PIGS. Much has been written to show the reasoning powers of the brute creation; but nothing which I have ever read of the dog, the horse, the elephant, the spider, the ant, or the bee seems to prove more clearly that brutes or in-sects think and form conclusions, than that which I am about to relate of the action of

On a certain day, many years ago, a farmer,

in the northern part of Connecticut, was a witness to the following proceeding on the part of a fox, that had somewhere secured for himself a small pig, and was taking it upon his back to his burrow. On coming to a small, rapid stream, he seemed to hesitate for a while upon the bank, and then laid down the dead pig, save; nor could utmost extremity wring from and went off into a piece of woods near by, from which he soon returned, with a stick of wood in his mouth. He laid the wood down, and took up the pig; and then again laid the rible question of Slavery. In the survey which I am taking of certain questions, this, the greatest of all, cannot be omitted; and on this to the woods, and brought back a larger stick ubject, let me say, I still adhere to my posi- than before. He made the same sort of trial shut up at last-that's one comfort." craved this evening, of speaking for myself. for his own breakfast, or that of his cubs. Let "In a speech which I made in Pittsfield last any one explain the action of the fox as he

winter, and also in a lecture which I delivered may, the truth of the story may be relied on. At another time, a fox made his way into a pen, which was built of rails, in which was a represented as a violent advocate for it, hut fine family of pigs, along with their natural rather addressed myself to the question, protector, their mother. The fox was evidently afraid to attempt taking one of the pigs, till he was sure that he could make his escape that should give the Southern master the power to reclaim one of his slaves that had stick of wood in his mouth, and sprung through call him back to life, as if that were any favor fled to us for refuge. Should we make our the opening between the rails with it; and Northern cities cities of refuge to the then he sprung back again, and repeated the and to him. fugitive, or should we say to him, 'Under the circumstances, we do not think it right to with the stick in his mouth, till he was satis-That | fied that it would be safe to seize a pig. But he was mistaken. He had not made the proper highest obligations of conscience and humanity to say to the master, 'You shall not have stick and a living, struggling pig; and before

SILVER COINAGE.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Hunter, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill in re-lation to the coinage of the half-dollar, quar-ter-dollar, dimes, and half-dimes,

The bill was accompanied with a report, setting forth the necessity of an immediate change in the silver coin of the United States, in order to prevent its exportation to Europe, where it bears a relative higher value to gold than it This bill provides that from and after the 1st

of June, 1852, the weight of the half-dollar is

to be 192 grains; and the quarter-dollars, dimes,

and half-dimes, shall be respectively one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the weight of a halfdollar: which coin is made a legal tender in payment of all sums not exceeding \$5. The Freasurer of the Mint, with the approval of the Director, to purchase such bullion as is required for the coinage with the bullion of the stitution and the Union, I did not think it right mint. Such coins to be paid out at the mint and, throwing the reins hastily on the horse's not less than \$100. The amount coined into of the place. quarter-dollars, dimes, and half-dimes, to be

No piece to be cast into bars of less weight than ten ounces, except pieces of one, two,

fineness stamped upon them. upon the demand of depositors, but under the for the St. Clares; and the most that in the can thus always limit the amount.

are to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treas-

"The mints of this country are likely to be- brought upon her hands. come as expensive, and the quantities of the precious metals manufactured in them are already so large, that it would seem to be proper to impose some legal charge upon the manufacture, for the purpose of sustaining the mints.

The amount of seignorage is a question of some practical difficulty, but the charge now proposed is somewhat less than that exacted in England or France. In France, the charge is one half per cent. on gold, and one and a half

In the mean time they received a letter from both gold and silver, denying them, however, the right of having the new silver coin struck

on their own accounts."

For the National Era. [COPYRIGHT SECURED ACCORDING TO LAW.] UNCLE TOM'S CABIN:

LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY. BY MRS. H. B. STOWE.

CHAPTER XXXIX-Continued. Legree drew in a long breath, and, suppressing his rage, took Tom by the arm, and, approaching his face almost to his, said, in a ter-

Harkee, Tom, ye think cause I've let you time I've made up my mind, and counted the Tom looked up to his master, and answered-

Mass'r, if you was sick, or in trouble, or dying, and I could save ye, I'd give ye my heart's blood; and if taking every drop of blood in this poor old body would save your precious soul, I'd give 'em freely, as the Lord gave his for me. Oh, mass'r, don't bring this great sin on your soul; it will hurt you more than it will me. Do the worst you can, my troubles will be over soon; but if ye don't re-

stood aghast, and looked at Tom, and there touch the last moments of mercy and probation to that hardened heart.

It was but a moment. There was one hesitating pause, one irresolute relenting thrill, and the spirit of evil came back with sevenfold vehemence, and Legree, foaming with rage, smote his victim to the ground.

* * * Scenes of blood and cruelty are shocking to our ear and heart! What man has nerve to there had been there, in the darkness of the do, man has not nerve to hear; what brother man and brother Christian must suffer, cannot be told us in our secret chamber, it so harrows up the soul; and yet, oh my country, these things are done under the shadow of thy laws! Oh, Christ, thy church sees them almost in silence!

But of old there was one whose suffering changed an instrument of torture, degradation, and shame, into a symbol of honor and glory and immortal life; and where his spirit is, neither degrading stripes nor blood nor insult can make the Christian's last struggle less than

Was he alone that long night, whose brave, loving heart was bearing, in that old shed, buf feting and brutal stripes? Nay, there stood by him one, seen by him alone, "like to the The tempter stood by him, too-blinded by furious, despotic will—every moment pressing him to shun that agony by the betrayal of the helpless; but the brave, true heart was firm on the eternal rock. Like his master, he knew that if he saved others, himself he could not

ed in spite of himself by the patience of his ve it to him, Something in the voice penetrated to the ear of the dying. He moved his head gently, and give it to him," shouted Legree. "I'll take the last drop of his blood, unless he confesses." Tom opened his eyes, and looked up to his master-a high, majestic expression was in his

"Ye poor, miserable crittur!" he said fell from the young man's eyes, as he bent over "there's no more ye can do. I forgive ye, with all my heart;" and he fainted entirely. "I b'lieve he's done for finally," said Legree, stepping forward to look at him; "his mouth's

Yes, Legree, but who shall shut up that awful voice in thy soul-that soul past repentance, past prayer, past hope—in whom the fire that never shall be quenched is already burning? Yet Tom was not gone. His wondrous words and pious prayers had struck upon the hearts of the poor, embruted blacks who had been the instrument of cruelty upon him; and the instant that Legree withdrew, they took him down, and in their ignorance sought to call him back to life, as if that were any favor

"Bless the Lord, it is, it is to the same my call him back to life, as if that were any favor soul—it does my old heart good. Now I shall soul—it does my old heart good. Now I shall soul—it does my old heart good. Now I shall soul—it does my old heart good.

thing," said Sambo; "hope mass'r'll have to count for't, and not we." They washed his wounds, they provided a rude bed for him to lie on, and one of them. stealing up to the house, begged a drink of brandy of Legree, pretending that he was tired, and brought it back, and poured it down

his throat.

"Sartin, we've been doin a drefful wicked

tle, "we's been rael wicked to ye.' "I forgive ye, with all my heart," said Tom.
"Oh. Tom, do tell us who is Jesus, any how?" said Sambo-"Jesus that's been standin by you all this night. Who is he? The word roused the failing, fainting spirit. He poured forth a few energetic sentences of that wondrous one—his life and death, his ever-living presence, and his power to forgive

"Tom," said Sambo, when he revived a lit-

and save. They wept-both the two brutal men. Why didn't I never hear of this before? said Sambo. "But I do believe I can't help

"Poor critturs," said Tom, "I'd be willing

to bar all I have, if I could only bring ye to

Christ. Oh, Lord, give me these two more souls, I pray. That prayer was answered. CHAPTER XL .- The Young Master. Two days after, a young man drove a light

wagon up through the avenue of China trees,

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Street, opposite Opd Fellows' Hall.

The Opditive of the Mint. Depositors have the distanteful to me. The option of having their gold or silver cast office before it reached its destination, and, of families to support. If the work was to be finished, it was true economy to go on with it diate necessities, being the cause. I must be satisfied. I myself feel that no bill can ever the Option of having their gold or silver cast office before it reached its destination, and, of same of the option of having their gold or silver cast office before it reached its destination, and, of same of the option of having their gold or silver cast office before it reached its destination, and, of same of the option of having their gold or silver cast office before it reached its destination, and, of same of the option of having their gold or silver cast office before it reached its destination, and, of same of the option of having their gold or silver cast office before it reached its destination, and, of same of the option of having their gold or silver cast office before it reached its destination, and, of same of the option of having their gold or silver cast office before it reached its destination, and, of same of the option of having their gold or silver cast office before it reached its destination, and, of same of the option of having their gold or silver cast office before it reached its destination, and of the option of having their gold or silver cast office before it reached its destination, and of the option of having their gold or silver cast office before it reached its destination, and of the option of having their gold or silver cast office before it reached its destination. swamps of the Red River.

Mrs. Shelby read the intelligence with the attendance upon the sick bed of her husband The new silver coin is to be a legal tender only to the amount of five dollars, but it is to be receivable in payment of public dues, and changed from a boy to a tall youth, was her new coinage might give to the injury of the general currency of the country, the bill provides that the new coin shall not be struck them the name of the lawyer who did business can thus always limit the amount.

The bill also provides for the coinage of \$3
gold pieces, the shape and device of which

Mr. Shelby showed his confidence in his The committee have also adopted the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury in upon his estates: and thus immediately a large and complicated amount of business was

Mrs. Shelby, with characteristic energy, applied herself to the work of straightening the entangled web of affairs; and she and George

per cent. upon silver. In England, one and a the lawyer to whom Miss Ophelia had referred half per cent. is paid upon gold, and two and one-eighth per cent. upon silver. We propose ter; that the man was sold at a public auction, to charge to depositors one-half of one cent for and that, beyond receiving the money, he knew nothing of the affair.

Neither George nor Mrs. Shelby could be easy at this result; and accordingly, some six months after, the latter having business for his mother down the river, resolved to visit New Orleans in person, and push his inquiries in hopes of discovering Tom's whereabouts, and restoring him. After some months of unsuccessful search, by

in New Orleans who happened to be possessed of the desired information; and with his money in his pocket, our hero took steamboat for Red River, resolving to find out and repurchase his old friend. He was soon introduced into the house, where he found Legree in the sitting-room.

the merest accident George fell in with a man

Legree received the stranger with a kind of surly hospitality.
"I understood that you bought, in New Orleans, a boy named Tom. He used to be on

"Yes, I did buy such a fellow, and a h—ll of a bargain I had of it, too! The most rebel-lious, saucy, impudent dog! Set up my niggers to run away—got off two gals worth eight hundred or a thousand dollars apiece. He owned to that; and when I bid him tell me where they was, he up and said he knew, but he wouldn't tell, and stood to it, though I gave

him the cussedest flogging I ever gave nigger yet. I b'lieve he's trying to die, but I don't know as he'll make it out. "Where is he?" said George, impetuously;

The cheeks of the young man were crimson, and his eyes flashed fire; but he prudently said nothing as yet. "He's in dat ar shed," said a little fellow.

Legree kicked the boy, and swore at him But George, without saying another word, turned and strode to the spot Tom had been lying two days since the fatal night—not suffering; for every nerve of suffering was blunted and destroyed. He lay for the most part in a quiet stupor; for the laws of a powerful and well-knit frame would not at once release the imprisoned spirit. By stealth night, poor, desolated creatures, who stole from their scanty hours' rest, that they might repay

which he had always been so abundant. Truly, these poor disciples had little to give—only the cup of cold water—but it was given with full hearts. Tears had fallen on that honest, insensible face-tears of late repentance in the poor, ignorant heathen, whom his dying love and patience had awakened to repentance and bitter prayers, breathed over him to a late-found Sav-

to him some of those ministrations of love in

iour, of whom they scarce knew more than the name, but whom the yearning, ignorant heart of man never implores in vain Cassy, who had glided out of her place of concealment, and, by overhearing, learnt the sacrifice that had been made for her and Em-meline, had been there the night before, defying the danger of detection; and, moved by the few last words which the affectionate soul had yet strength to breathe, the long winter of despair—the ice of years—had given way, and the dark, despairing woman had wept and

save; nor could utmost extremity wring from him words other than of prayer and holy trust.

"He's most gone, mass'r," said Sambo, touched in spite of himself by the nationes of his.

"Is it possible! is it possible!" said he, kneeling down by him. "Uncle Tom, my poorpoor old friend."

> "Josus can make a dying bed Feel soft as downy pillows are."
>
> Tears which did honor to his manly heart

once more; look up, here's mass'r George— your own little mass'r George—don't you know "Mass'r George!" said Tom, opening his eyes, and speaking in a feeble voice. "Mass'r

George!

"Oh, dear Uncle Tom, do wake—do speak

looked bewildered. Slowly the idea seemed to fill his soul; the vacant eye became fixed—brightened; the whole face lighted up; the hard hands clasped, and tears ran down

die content. Bless the Lord, oh my soul! "You shan't die—you mustn't die, nor think of it. I've come to buy you, and take you home," said George, with impetuous vehe-"Ah, mass'r George, yer too late-the Lord's bought me, and is going to take me home; and I long to go—Heaven is better than Kintuck." "Oh, don't die—it'll kill me—it'll break my

heart to think what you've suffered, and lying here in this old shed; here—poor, poor fellow,"
"Don't call me poor fellow," said Tom,
solemnly. "1 have been poor fellow, but that's all past and gone; now I'm right in the door, going straight into glory. Oh, mass'r George, Heaven has come ! I've got the victory! The Lord Jesus has given it to me-glory be to his

George was awe-struck at the force, the vehemence and power, with which these broken sentences were uttered. He sat gazing in si-

Tom grasped his hand, and continued:
"Ye mustn't, now, tell Chloe, poor soul, how
ye found me—twould be so drefful to her; only tell her ye found me going into glory, and that I couldn't stay for no one. And tell her the Lord's stood by me everywhere and allays, and made everything light and easy. And oh, the poor children, and the baby—my old heart's been most broke for 'em, time and agin—tell em all to follow me—follow me. Give my love to mass'r, and dear, good missis, and every-body on the place. Ye don't know—pears like I love 'em all—I loves every creature everyin exchange for gold coins at par, in sums of neck, sprang out, and inquired for the owner whar-it's nothing but love. Oh, mass'r George what a thing 'tis to be a Christian!"

It was George Shelby; and to show how he came to be there, we must go back in our story.

The letter of Miss Ophelia to Mrs. Shelby had, by some unfortunate accidents, been de-

wan't to see him in Heaven! "Hush, mass'r George, it worries me; don't feel so. He haint done me no real harmonly opened the gate of the Kingdom for me, that's all."

At this moment, the sudden flush of strength which the joy of meeting his young master lated infused into the dying man gave way—a his; a voice said, three times, in a low, fearful sudden sinking fell upon him—he closed his whisper, "Come! come!" And, while eyes, and that mysterious and sublime change he laysweating with terror, he knew not when passed over his face that told the approach of other worlds. He began to draw i with long, deep inspirations, and his broad chest rose and fell heavily. The expression of

his face was that of a conqueror.

"Who—who—who—shall separate us—from
the love of Christ?" he said, in a voice that contended with mortal weakness, and with a

smile he fell asleep.
George sat fixed with solemn awe. It seem ed to him that the place was holy; and as he closed the lifeless eyes, and rose up from the dead, only one thought possessed him—that expressed by his simple old friend, "What a thing it is to be a Christian!"

'He turned; Legree was standing sullenly Something in that dying scene had checked the natural fierceness of youthful passion. The presence of the man was simply loathsome to George, and he felt only an impulse to get

Fixing his keen, dark eyes on Legree, he simply said, pointing to the dead—
"You have got all you ever can of him what shall I pay you for the body? I will take

it away and bury it decently."
"I don't sell dead niggers," said Legree, doggedly. "You're welcome to bury him when and where you like."

"Boys," said George, in an authoritative tone, to two or three negroes who were looking at the body, "help me lift him up and carry him to my wagon, and get me a spade."
One of the negroes ran for a spade, and two others assisted George to carry the body to the

George neither spoke to nor looked at Legree, who did not countermand his orders, but stood whistling, with an air of unconcern. He sulkily followed them to where the wagon stood at the door. George spread his cloak in the wagon, had the body carefully disposed of in it, moving the seat, so as to give it room. Such a fuss for a dead nigger!" said Le-

The word was a spark to a powder magazine. Prudence was never a cardinal virtue of the Kentucky boy. George turned, and with one indignant blow knocked Legree flat upon his face; and as he stood over him, blazing with wrath and defiance, he would have formed no bad personification of his great namesake, triumphing over the dragon.

It was a most imprudent thing, George; but it is evident you do not care for that. You are

far beyond prudence just now.

Some men, however, are decidedly bettered by being knocked down. If a man lays them fairly flat in the dust, they seem immediately to conceive a respect for him; and, Legree, as he rose and brushed the dust from his clothes, eyed the slowly-retreating wagon with some evident consideration; nor did he open his mouth till it was out of sight.

Beyond the boundaries of the plantation, George had noted a dry, sandy knoll, shaded by a few trees; there they made the grave. Shall we take off the cloak, mass'r ?" "No, no! bury it with him. It's all I can

give you now, poor Tom-and you shall have They laid him in, and the men shovelled away silently. They banked it up, and laid green turf on it.

"You may go, boys!" said George, slipping a quarter into the hand of each. They lingered about, however. 'If young mass'r would please buy us," said

one.
"We'd sarve him so faithful," said the other.

"do. mass'r, buy us, please."
"I can't! I can't!" said George, with difficulty, motioning them off. "It's impossible." The poor fellows looked dejected, and walked

"Witness, Eternal God!" said George, kneeling on the grave of his poor friend, "oh! witness, that from this hour I will do what one man can, to drive out this curse of slavery from

There is no monument to mark the last resting-place of our friend. There needs none.

His Lord knows where he lies, and will raise him up immortal, when he shall appear in his glory. Pity him not! such a life and death is not for pity. Self-denying suffering is the chief glory of the mighty God! and blessed are the Pity him not! such a life and death is men whom he calls to fellowship with Him, bearing their cross after him in patience. Of such truly it is written, "Blessed are they that mourn, for they shall be comforted!"

CHAPTER XLI .- An Authentic Ghost Story. For some remarkable reason, ghostly legends were uncommonly rife, about this time among

It was whisperingly asserted that footsteps in the dead of night, had been heard descend ing the garret stairs, and patrolling the house In vain the doors of the upper entry had been locked; the ghost either carried a duplicate key in its pocket, or availed itself of a ghost's immemorial privilege of coming through the keyhole, and promenaded as before, with a freedom that was alarming.

Authorities were somewhat divided as to the

outward form of the spirit, owing to a custom quite prevalent among negroes—and, for aught we know, among whites, too—of invariably shutting the eyes, and covering up heads under blankets, petticoats, or whatever else might come in use for a shelter, on these occasions Of course, as everybody knows, when the bodily eyes are thus out of the lists, the spiritual eyes are uncommonly vivacious and perspicuous and therefore there were abundance of full length portraits of the ghost, abundantly sworn and testified to, which, as is often the case with portraits, agreed with each other in no particuar, except the common family peculiarity of the ghost tribe-the wearing of a white sheet The poor souls were not versed in ancient his tory, and did not know that Shakspeare had authenticated this costume, by telling how "The sheeted dead .

Did squeak and gibber in the streets of Rome." And therefore their all hitting upon this is a striking fact in pneumatology, which we recommend to the attention of spiritual media

Be it as it may, we have private reasons for knowing that a tall figure in a white sheet did walk, at the most approved ghostly hours, around the Legree premises, pass out the doors, glide about the house, disappear at intervals, and, reappearing, pass up the silent stairway into that fatal garret; and that in the morning the entry doors were all found shut and locked

Legree could not help overhearing this whispering; and it was all the more exciting to him, from the pains that were taken to conceal it from him. He drank more brandy than usual; held up his head briskly, and swore louder than ever in the day-time; but he had B. replied, and then Mr. Washburn, of Maine, bad dreams, and the visions of his head on his dilated on the subject of the European and slaveholders may have sympathized with these against State Sovereignty, and insist upon doc-After Tom's body had been carried away, he rode to the next town for a carouse, and had a granting land to Maine to make a link of it.

North American Railroad, and in favor of views; but, as a class, they needed no such institution, being able, for the most part, to the Constitution. Take, for example, the Fugihigh one; got home late and tired; locked his door, took out the key, and went to bed.

After all, let a man take what pains he may to hush it down, a human soul is an awful ghostly, unquiet possession for a bad man to have. Who knows the metes and bounds of it? Who knows all its awful perhapses—those considered to be represented by Douglas. The the prices of their great staples. shudderings and tremblings which it can no larger portion of his speech was marked by a more live down than it can outlive its own eter-What a fool is he who locks his door to keep out spirits, who has in his own bosom a spirit he dares not meet alone-whose voice, eloquently expressed, on the principles of Pro- imposts should be laid, not for protection, but quence of any law or regulation therein, be dis- slave labor is gradually giving place to free wield the Executive power of the Government, smothered far down, and piled over with moun- gress. tains of earthliness, is yet like the forewarning

But Legree locked his door and set a chair dows, and then swore he "didn't care for the amount of internal improvements. devil and all his angels," and went to sleep.

ing his hand; "he's a poor, mis'able crittur—
it's awful to think on't. Oh, if he only could repent, the Lord would forgive him now; but Pm feard he never will."

a confused noise of screams and groanings; and with it all, he knew he was asleep, and he struggled to wake himself. He was half awake. He was sure something was coming into his with a start; the door was open, and he saw a

hand putting out his light. It was a cloudy, misty moonlight, and there he saw it !-something white, gliding in ! He or how, the thing was gone. He sprang out of locked, and the man fell down in a swoon. TO BE CONTINUED.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1852.

We make no apology for the long edito rial we inflict this week. The times demand it.

Will the person who forwarded us a manuscript entitled, "Slavery, by Jonathan Dymond," please inform us whether it is or is not an extract from his published works?

Our friend who sent us the communicaaway from him with as few words as possible. tion about Miller's death, wants to know why we changed strychnia into strychnine. We did not do it. The only proof we read is that of our own articles. Printers sometimes make mistakes-but editors are always held responsible. The other article he sends us will appear next week.

Mr. Rantoul's admirable speech, published on our fourth page, will be read with deep interest. It is clear, bold, direct. Such a Democrat is an example to his party.

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

We have on hand several sketches and tales, accepted and filed away for publication. After the completion of Mrs. Stowe's story, their authors will hear from us.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The miserable Amistad claim is to be pressed again. Since Mr. Polk's time, no President has recommended it to the notice of Congress: but Mr. Mason, of the Senate, seems to think that the interests of Slavery are involved in its recognition. On the 9th, he introduced a resolution in that body, which was agreed to, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the justice of making provision for its payment.

A much more enlightened movement was that of Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, in the introduction of a resolution on the subject of cheap ocean postage, which was adopted the same day: It instructs the Committee on the Post Office to inquire whether something may the history of our politics. not be done for the reduction of ocean postage. He accompanied the resolution with a brief statement, which presents the argument in a nut-shell:

"A letter can be sent three thousand miles in the United States for three cents; and the reasons for cheap postage on the land are equally applicable to the ocean. "In point of fact, the conveyance of letters

can be effected in sailing or steam packets at less cost than by railway.

"Besides, cheap ocean postage will tend to supersede the clandestine or illicit conveyance of letters, and to bring into the mails all mailable matter which, under the present system is carried in the pockets of passengers, or the bales and boxes of merchants. "All new facilities for correspondence natu

and there is reason to believe that, through an ncreased number of letters, cheap ocean postage will be self-supporting. Cheap postal communication with foreign ountries will be of incalculable importance to

rally give new expansion to human intercourse;

the commerce of the United States. "By promoting the intercourse of families

and friends, separated by the ocean, cheap postage will add to the sum of human happi-"The present high rates of ocean postage, namely, twenty-four cents on half an ounce, forty-eight cents on an ounce, and ninety-six

cents on a letter which weighs a fraction more than an ounce, are a severe tax upon all, particularly upon the poor, amounting in many cases to a complete prohibition of foreign correspondence. This should not be so. "It particularly becomes our country, by the removal of all unnecessary burdens upon for-

eign correspondence, to advance the comfort of European emigrants seeking a home among us and to destroy, as far as practicable, every barrier to free intercourse between the Old World And lastly, cheap ocean postage will be a bond of peace among the nations of the earth,

and will extend good will among men." The same day Mr. Seward delivered an elaborate speech on the subject of Intervention, arguing in favor of the position, advanced by the Democracy of several States, but opposed by the Democratic candidates for the Presidency. If we can make room for the speech, we shall do so.

The rest of the week slipped away in the Senate, without any event of importance. Wednesday, Commodore Stockton made a furious assault on Mr. Seward, on account of an allusion, in his speech of the day before, which he chose to consider disrespectful. Mr. Sew- interests of this system, they have gone so far causes of the political connection under conard explained to the satisfaction of the irascible Commodore, who thereupon desired that or lot in the election of a President, the object all report of the controversy might be expunged. being to withdraw them from the influence of the States and not to the Union belongs the task And so it was, except so much as the telegraph Federal Politics. We do no wrong to this class of carrying on such improvements. As to a wires got hold of. Thursday, the Senate of men in attributing their jealousy of Federal Tariff, even the Whigs do not now pretend to passed a resolution to pay the expenses of Kos- Power, chiefly to a vigilant providence for Sla- urge the principle of high protection, but suth in Washington; Friday, attended to private claims; Saturday, enjoyed a holyday.

The House, during the week, was chiefly occupied with Presidential speeches, on the bill to grant limited portions of the public lands to actual settlers.

Mr. Wilcox, of Mississippi, discoursed on the politics of his State, Secession and Union, and told the Secession Democrats that they must not expect to march back into the ranks of the Democracy with colors flying, but must come repentant and humble, take their places as privates, merely, and do works meet for repent-

Mr. Richardson, of Illinois, defended Judge Douglas against insinuations to his detriment, for Governmental interference with popular tions involving a consideration of the powers made by Mr. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. Mr. North American Railroad, and in favor of

philippic against the "Old Fogies" of the Dem- on the ledger; and they naturally regarded with the subject of fugitives from service or labor is slaveholding population and to multiply free vancement of a single great Principle? If ocratic Party, Messrs. Buchanan, Cass, Butler, unfriendliness a monopoly, chiefly in the hands in the form of a stipulation between the States, thereby reducing relatively its political and all other antiquated gentlemen, and paid a of Northern capitalists, who might through its containing neither in terms nor by implication power. As a matter of fact, this policy, so far tribute to the Young Democracy, whom he daring partisanship. The closing and minor part contained many admirable sentiments, constitutional point of view, both agreed that caping into another State, shall, in conse- ing constituencies among whom the system of

was generous, and his idea of justice, it seemed, and owning the laborers who produced it, such service or labor may be due." The proagainst it; he set a night-lamp at the head of his bed; and he put his pistols there. He exhis bed; and he put his pistols there have a high tariff, money for claimants are left to the put his pistols there. He exhis bed; and he put his pistols there have a high tariff, money for claimants are left to the put his pistols there. He exhis bed; and he put his pistols there have a high tariff, money for claimants are left to the put his pistols there. He examined the catches and fastenings of the win- under the French Spoliation Bill, and any chances of an extensive market, the less dan-

Well, he slept, for he was tired—slept sound. Mr. Cable, from the same State, spoke sensibly the cheaper the articles of consumption neces may be executed by State legislation, without sions, with a view to favor the cause of Free their energies? The election of any one of the

tion before the House!

'm feard he never will."

He was sure something was coming into his "I hope he won't," said George; "I never van't to see him in Heaven!"

He was sure something was coming into his Union Democrats were making much ado about toon. At last he turned nothing claiming that they had saved the nothing-claiming that they had saved the

cannot interfere with the schemes of President- | cert.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND SLAVERY.

True, their habits of thought, their radical principles, and their motives, might be different but, so long as both took similar views of offices in the Executive Department of the Govern the Govern their past services, but abdicate power in favor of successors repracy of the North will do justice to itself or its.

But, it is hardly probable that the Democratic as ever. "This nest of brothers racy of the North will do justice to itself or its." as Willis says, has been Federal powers, and agreed upon a similar disposition of Federal questions, it would have been surprising had they not co-operated.

To descend from generals to particulars: Southern Slaveholders and Northern Democrats were jealous of the powers conferred on the Federal Government, insisted upon limiting them by a strict construction, in cases of conflict between the States and the Union, inclined to the side of State Rights. The latter have a few years been greatly endangered, and at been single-hearted in all this, regarding ten- this day is weaker and less intimate than it dencies to Centralism as dangerous to Liberty, has been at any former period; while there are and State Rights as its natural bulwark. The grounds for believing that it cannot much jealousy of Centralism manifested by Slaveholders in part attributable to similar views, is to be credited chiefly to an apprehension of erned it. The reasons are obvious. The great danger to the institution of Slavery from the action of a Central Power, under the control of which have enlisted them in a common cause a majority opposed to that institution. They are either settled, or are now presented in such have sought to reduce the sphere of the Fed- a shape that they can hardly be said to constieral Government, not so much for the sake of tute party issues. Nobody proposes to re-es-Liberty, as to remove Slavery from its injuri- tablish a National Bank; that is "an obsolete ons action. In South Carolina, where they act always from a paramount regard to the as to deny to the People of the State any part very, for it is notorious that, where they can use even the doubtful powers of the General sting system of duties, in which they are sus-Government to extend or strengthen it, their dread of Centralism is no restraint upon them. But no matter what the controlling motives of the two parties in any work, so long as they

converge to the same point-that is all that is neceessarv. Again: A National Bank became a common upon the purity of its administration, and saw

cy, tending to open the foreign market for by it. Friday, ex-Governor Brown, of Mississippi, their agricultural products, and allowing the

Another bond of connection has been found The House closed the week by passing a bill Slave Power, while California and New Mexifor the construction of the work on the two ad- co, acquired by a war originating with them, ditional wings to the Capitol, the Homestead have thus far been secured from the same dese-Bill having been postponed for a few days. | cration, only by the most extraordinary efforts As the two old parties are to hold their Con- and agencies. Both have sought territorial ventions in a short time, and a President must extension, the Slaveholders for sectional, the be made in the course of the year, Congress is Democrats for national aggrandizement. Their most patriotically devoting itself to the consid- motives have been different, but the self-intereration of this great work. If any important est of the former falling in with the generous measures be passed, they will be such only as instincts of the latter, they have acted in con-

With this brief explanation of the nature

and causes of the intimate political connection between the Northern Democratic party and The close political connection between the the Slaveholders, let us for a moment advert to Democratic party of the North and the Slave- its consequences. With the former, the questions holders of the South, is a fact, the nature, just passed in review have been considered of causes, and consequences of which cannot be too paramount importance, and no cherished secoften held up to public attention. That party tional interest has been allowed to interfere is supposed to represent pre-eminently the in- with them; with the latter they have been conterests of Labor; to be composed of men who sidered important, but subordinate-subordiearn their bread by the sweat of their brow; nate to a Sectional interest, jealous, grasping, to be founded upon the doctrine of equal rights; implacable, always apprehensive of danger, to be the legitimate vehicle of progressive always greedy of power. What have been the movements; and the natural antagonist of results? The Democratic party of the North, whatever system or policy tends to impair the intent upon great national questions, has sufrights or lower the dignity of human nature. fered itself, sometimes unconsciously, sometimes On the other hand, the Slaveholders generally against its inclinations, sometimes with a will, represent the interests of Capital; as a class, to become subservient to this Sectional Interlive, not by their own labor, but by the labor est. Its object was not to strengthen or enof others; theoretically and practically deny courage Slavery, but, with an eye fixed singly the doctrine of equal rights; naturally incline upon questions respecting the commerce, the to Conservatism, and are identified with a sys- finances, the territorial extension of the countem which, above all others, violates the funda- try, to which it attached, perhaps, an exaggermental rights and degrades the dignity of hu- ated importance, it either failed to observe the insidious encroachments of Slavery, or submit-That two classes, so contradictory in charac- ted to them rather than hazard what at the ded in one party, is a phenomenon that must other hand, the Slaveholders assigned the first ject of Human Rights, radically opposed, sus- intends to go into the canvass of 1852? perplex every observer not familiar with the place in their political calculations, to Slavery. pended for a time their legitimate operation, two-fold character of our political system, and It was their peculiar, cherished Interest. An but, having been disposed of, those principles ed—"sectionalize our party? refuse to act with have heard much of Mr. Seward's late Interest. anomaly among free institutions, it required now begin to work, in obedience to the law of our Southern brethren on a National platform ? What is the nature of this connection? Each special vigilance to guard it against their con- attraction and repulsion. Hence, the schism No—the Democratic Principle is not Sectional; class or division of the party sustains two sets stant and inevitable action. A bond of union at Baltimore in 1848, the discords and feuds it is National—nay, more than National, it is of relations—one, to the States, the other, among them, it became a source of political of the Democracy all over the country, and as broad and deep and high as Humanity itself, to the Union. Existing and operating in power. Acting with the Democratic Party of the extreme difficulty of re-uniting it on its old Take your stand on that. You know that the and heathen stoicism. the States alone, each acts out its own Ideas, the North, they assumed the leadership, they platform. one seeking to promote Freedom, the other, prescribed the general course of policy, they Divisions are kept up by prejudice, long af-Slavery. United and acting nationally, their defined the limitations on the operation of the ter their causes have become extinct. Names, worked, bought, or sold, for the benefit of those bond of union has been, common views and Principles held by them in common, they used though they may cease to be the representatives who have power on their side, is a flagrant them. The principles held by them in common, they used though they may cease to be the representatives who have power on their side, is a flagrant them. common aims in relation to great questions of their influence to abate the prejudice of their of things, are clung to as reminiscences, and serve violation of the Democratic Principle. Say so.

Be honest and outspoken. Follow the Principle. power and policy arising under the Federal Northern associates against Slavery, and to still as the symbols and bonds of organization. Be honest and outspoken. Follow the Princi-Constitution. As these views and aims coninduce them, in disregard of their own fundaParties, through the force of their machinery ple wheresoever it may logically lead you. the eyes of the latter honorable gentleman—
thus causing him to behold stars unknown to Constitution. As these views and aims concerned their National, not State policy, their mental doctrine of equality of rights, to supthe objects which called them into existence.

The same Principle respects State Sovereignty, and is no charter-breaker. It recognises the objects which called them into existence. opinion against it. Hence, the Democratic ed upon their existence under the prior sove- Party of the North, instead of impressing its holders and the Northern Democrats is still and regulate its own institutions. reignty of the States, and did not therefore radical doctrines of human rights upon Slave- maintained, though feebly, not in virtue of This is enough to satisfy any reasonable necessarily bring into conflict their funda- holders, became itself impressed by their false Principles and Aims held in common, but by Slaveholder. On this platform he can act with and solemnly promised never to offend again mental Ideas, in regard to Human Rights and notions, and imbued with their prejudices. We the force of Reminiscence, old Organization, and you Nationally, for National objects. If he re-Interests—in other words, as they related ex- find it acquiescing without a struggle in the Representative Men. But, these are growing fuse, because you will not countenance Slavery, clusively to the extent and exercise of certain extension of Slave-territory; co-operating act more and more inoperative. The Past fades as pronounce it a blessing, consent that the Federal derivative powers, which, strictly construed, ively in the suppression of the right of petition it recedes; an organization that has lost its vihad nothing to do with questions of Personal and freedom of debate in relation to Slavery; tal principles, must die daily; the men who extension, he is sectional, not you. He would Freedom or Slavery, it was quite possible to waging war against Abolitionists, and under- have won leadership by the signal representa- denationalize the Democracy, prostituting it to maintain an intimate political connection. taking proscriptive legislation against free tion and advocacy of one class of Questions, a base sectional purpose; you stand upon a bapeople of color; submitting without a murmur principles, and their motives, might be differ- to the monopoly by Slaveholders of the first gratitude and respect for their past services, ernment, the first places and the principal

committees in the Federal Legislature, and to

their supremacy in all National Conventions. Our remarks apply in full force only to the Past; in relation to the Present, they must be taken with qualification; for every careful observer of political events is aware that the connection between the Democrats of the North and the Slaveholders of the South, has within onger be maintained, unless upon terms quite different from those which have hitherto govquestions of financial and commercial policy idea." The question of Internal Improvements, (which we forgot to notice in our review of the sideration.) has been decided, once for all, in accordance with the Democratic view, that to simply ask for certain modifications in the extained by a portion of Democrats, with James Buchanan at their head; so that the Tariff can hardly be said now to constitute a great party issue. Only two subjects are left, of all those on which the Northern Democrats and Southern Slaveholders formerly battled together-those relating to the construction of the powers conobject of hostility to both. The Democrats of ferred by the Constitution, and to Territorial the North feared the corrupting influence of Extension. These are more doctrinal than pracan enormous moneyed monopoly, in which the | tical; and so far as they are practical, there no Federal Government was a large stockholder, longer exists an agreement between those who ling of Capitalists and Slaves, the former ownformerly acted with each other, and remain yet ing both the lands and the laborers. As a Have all its leaders gone astray? Are they traction at these democratic entertainments, nothing but mischief in the channels it opened nominally united. The only practical quest class, therefore—we speak not of Individuals elections; withal, it was in direct conflict with of the Federal Government relate to Sla- cannot be expected to encourage movements the degradation of making Democracy subsertheir principle of Equal Rights. Some of the very; and here the Slaveholders take ground for his elevation. The policy of free grants of vient to the purposes of Slavery? None, who views; but, as a class, they needed no such inviews; but, as a class, they n Mr. Marshall, of California, uttered a bold transact their business by debits and credits tive Law. The article of the Constitution on evitably tend rapidly to augment the nonagency exercise almost unlimited control over any grant of power to Congress, and could be as it has been brought forward in Congress, to sustain measures repugnant to Democracy, efficiently executed by State legislation. The has encountered opposition chiefly from this and unpledged to any of the important meas-The Tariff Question afforded another ground language is, "No person held to labor or ser- class of members. A few members from the on which they could stand together. In a vice in one State, under the laws thereof, es- South, of peculiarly liberal views, or represent- them, whether Fillmore, or Scott, or Webfor revenue. As a matter of policy, the charged from such service or labor; but shall labor, have been active in its support—but the when it is notorious that, though differing Mr. Bell, of Ohio, wished to be just before he slaveholders, raising raw material for export, be delivered up on claim of the party to whom Slaveholders, as a class, are hostile. wanted to sell at high prices and buy at low- vision imposes an obligation on the States, not prove false to its principles and generous sym- and essentially, in relation to all important ger of retaliatory duties on their products, and in the former to discharge the obligation, and honorably, peacefully, and on all proper occa- or claims, to excite their interest, or engage and the sky above us, with its depths of deli-

Rights theory of Democracy.

Territorial Extension-we all know that there of the North shut-their eyes to these facts? is no longer any real sympathy. When, a year Do they mean forever to sacrifice Democratic | their subverion.

scheme for the extension of free territory. holders upon that of Federalism.

these being disposed of, must be content with sis of Nationality and Humanity. resenting other Questions.

ened by the disappearance of the bonds which rant of its high mission, too many, trained to pathos, and there is yet a mellower humor in once gave it firmness and efficiency, must be, look to the Slaveholders for leadership, too or ought to be, dissolved, by the action of new many, who regard its organization as an agen- in his look and action, a richer comicality in questions, on which there should be no compro- cy for the acquisition of political power, not mise, and on which there can be no agreement, the establishment of political Truths. Obunless one of the parties to it will consent to serve, for a moment, the Democratic politicians change its fundamental principles. These ques- of Pennsylvania: "from first to last" they have tions relate to Slavery, the Disposition of the resolved to insist upon the nomination of Mr. Public Domain, Intervention, and movements concerning Human Progress generally. Slaveholders claim paramount consideration for mise and Fugitive Law, and in favor of arrest- life Slavery, seek its extension, and insist upon using the Federal Government for these ends. fact, these questions and that of the Tariff are Democracy is the natural enemy of Slavery, all that they consider of importance. On these, and cannot, without a violation of all its prin- with Mr. Buchanan as their leader, they would ciples, and its instinct of self-preservation, consent that the Union shall be prostituted to its the present Administration, which occupies presupport and extension. It recognises State Sovereignty, and the right of a State to deter- tions named, and attaches to them precisely mine its own institutions, but cannot suffer a the same importance. Nay-it occupies no General Government, instituted to establish Justice and extend Liberty, to minister in any fidence of the People, than that founded on its way to the encouragement of Slavery. Its demand is that within the sphere of its exclusive

has always been, to promote its settlement, by cheapening its price to actual settlers-until now, when, advancing in the line of progress, it recognises the policy of free grants of the public lands in limited portions to actual settlers. The Idea which lies at the bottom of this is, the right of every man to a portion of ing the condition of the masses.

system is, an aggregate of Plantations, consist- tion, occupy no more elevated position.

Intervention in the affairs of the world, ly. But, finally, there came over his sleep a shadow, a horror, an apprehension of some- just and broad principles. A member suggest- eratic party of the free States, composed chiefly case, the Fugitive Law is therefore extra-con- against the aggressive acts of Despotism, is

nation. "It's a comfort to think the Devil will thing dreadful hanging over him. It was his ed, while he was speaking, that he was clearly of producers and consumers, not capitalists. stitutional, necessarily involves the exercise another great Question on which the two diviwhim for this some of these days."

Their demand was, a liberal commercial polioh, don't—oh, ye mustn't," said Tom, grasp, holding it up and showing it to him. He heard to Congress, but usurped sions find themselves directly in conflict with the two diviof a power not granted to Congress, but usurped sions find themselves directly in conflict with the two diviof a power not granted to Congress, but usurped sions find themselves directly in conflict with the two diviof a power not granted to Congress, but usurped sions find themselves directly in conflict with the two diviof a power not granted to Congress, but usurped sions find themselves directly in conflict with the two diviof a power not granted to Congress, but usurped sions find themselves directly in conflict with the two diviof a power not granted to Congress, but usurped sions find themselves directly in conflict with the two diviof a power not granted to Congress, but usurped sions find themselves directly in conflict with the two diviof a power not granted to Congress, but usurped sions find themselves directly in conflict with the two diviof a power not granted to Congress, but usurped sions find themselves directly in conflict with the two diviof a power not granted to Congress, but usurped sions find themselves directly in conflict with the two diviof a power not granted to Congress, but usurped sions find themselves directly in conflict with the two diviof a power not granted to Congress, but usurped sions find themselves directly in conflict with the two diviof a power not granted to Congress, but usurped sions find themselves directly in conflict with the two diviof a power not granted to Congress, but usurped sions find themselves directly in conflict with the two diviof a power not granted to Congress, but usurped sions find themselves directly in conflict with the two diviof a power not granted to Congress, but usurped sions find themselves directly in conflict with the two diviof a power not granted to Co

> or two since, the project of Canadian annexa- Principles for the sake of keeping up a politition was talked about, not a voice in favor of cal connection with men, who scout their apthe measure was heard from the South, but the | plication to every practical question of the day, slaveholders were prompt in throwing cold who laugh to scorn every movement having its water upon the annexation feeling so prevalent origin in a devout regard to the rights of the among the Northern Democrats. No one masses, involving the Idea of Human Brotherdreams that they could be induced to favor any hood, and designed at once to elevate and be regretted. No man has done more toward equalize social conditions? Suppose they suc-We have thus shown that the questions of ceed in getting together a Convention at Balommercial and financial policy and of inter- timore that shall reaffirm the old platform, nal improvements, on which the Democratic re-enact the Compromise, and nominate Mr. party of the North and the Slaveholders of the Buchanan for the Presidency, what have they South have acted in concert, have either been achieved? Announced true doctrines in relation finally disposed of, or now exist in such a shape to obsolete questions, false ones on present quesas no longer to constitute important party is- tions; Principles in regard to State Sovereignty ues; and that on the questions of the relative and Federal Powers, on which the Democracy sues; and that on the questions of the relative powers of the Federal and State Governments, and of Territorial Extension, so far as they are practical, the two divisions occupy antagonistical grounds—the Democrats standing upon subject of the Public Domain, upon Interventhe ground of Strict Construction, the Slave- tion, and other reform movements, are, to say the least, unknown, and whose sole recom- Europe in the course of a few months. Al Can we wonder, then, at the indications of mendation is, that he has shown himself willing the rest is utterly groundless. Retaining he growing weakness in this organization which to grant all that Slaveholders might demand. has so long ruled the country? The intestine A beautiful exponent of the Democracy of 1852, pursue her literary career, in which she has broils which of late years have distracted it, is the man who can see no nobler mission for has already won so much distinction. demonstrate the absence of common issues, the his party than the suppression of agitation presence of discordant elements. Certain great against Slavery and the Extradition of Slaves! issues, requiring for their settlement the com- And is it on this broad, elevated, national ter, principles, and aims should be closely wed- time seemed more grave and urgent. On the bination of men holding principles on the sub- ground that the Democratic party of the North

"What, then, shall we do?" it may be askenslavement of human beings, the degradation The political connection between the Slave- right of each State of this Union to determine

own Principles at the approaching National The political connection referred to, weak- Convention. It contains too many men ignoing the agitation of the Slavery Question. In fact these questions and that of the Tariff are all that they consider of importance. On these, with Mr. Buchanan as their leader, they would go into the next Presidential canvass, against the present Administration, which occupies precisely the same ground as they do on the Questhe same importance. Nay—it occupies no other ground, makes no other claim to the confidence of the People, than that founded on its position in relation to these questions—a position in relation to the same unprecedentedly high strain, like the string of an over-bent bow. She is a pretty, aspiring child, with a great deal of genius; but she should be placed under position in relation to these questions—a position identical with that of these Pennsylvania jurisdiction, there shall be neither Slavery nor Democrats! And yet they would overthrow the boards, for five years to come. She seems involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime.

Democrats: And yet they would overthrow it! Turn out Mr. Fillmore and put in Mr. Buchanan, though both are pledged to the land to the friend who accompanied her, "Why does not Jenny limit herself to singing English".

Such a struggle would be palpably one for plunder, not principle. They would labor to sung "Casta Diva" at one of her concerts make James Buchanan, President, not to change One would as soon look to see a downy little or in any respect modify the policy of the Feddorn do the rôle of a "noble-throated," full-plumed, eral Government, but to obtain a new dispensation of Federal patronage. Needy or greedy, they seek to bestow power on a man the soil, and the duty of elevating and improv- pledged in return to minister to their wants. That is the whole of it; and the great business This is the Democratic Idea, but not the Idea of the Slaveholding Class. It recognises no such right, no such duty. Its model social Is there no faith in the Democracy?

all willing to sacrifice Principle to Slaveholdit has no real sympathy with the laborer, and ing alliance? Is there none that revolts at age, without the slightest reference to the adthere be such, let us ask, what is it to them who is President, so long as he stands pledged ures demanded by it? How does it concern ster, or Buchanan, or Cass, or Douglas, doctrinally, they occupy the same position. On this question, then, the Democracy must exactly, in relation to the Slavery Question. and essentially, in relation to all important and furs are among forgotten things—the war practical questions? What is there in the controversies respecting their comparative merits

each other. Such a policy is the natural refuse to sanction the false action of their Again: Slavery is dependent upon local law. offspring of the Democratic Principle, and the party, misled by its subservience to the Slavery gave us another taste of the politics of that competition of foreign labor and skill to cheap- It is a State, not National, Institution. The times demand that the Democracy should clear- holders-let them reject the false doctrines State, quite highly flavored. He said that the en the price of necessary articles of consump- Federal Constitution does not authorize Con- ly define its position in favor of it. It has done Sectional Interest is seeking to impose upo gress to create it, or to recognise it beyond the so in several of the free States-and its repre- them-let them boldly announce the full cree limits of the States in which it exists; or to rec- sentatives in Congress from the North under- of Democracy, which their party under it Union, when nobody thought of destroying it. in the policy of Territorial Extension. This ognise it in them, any further than to abstain took to pursue a similar course; but they were present leadership dares not do, and select Mr. Wilcox could not stand this; and, at the has always been favored by the Democratic from interference with it, and to regard it as promptly checked by the Slaveholders. We candidate distinctly and fully representing it close of his colleague's remarks, "pitched into" party at the North. Its instinct points to na- an element in fixing the ratio of Federal reprehim, to use a very elegant phrase. The result | tional aggrandizement, and the propagation of | sentation. Legislation for Slavery beyond the | gentlemen resisted all movements intended to | ence Principle, love their country, and respec was, a fight, not with bowie knife or pistol, free institutions. The well-settled, firmly-es- limits of State authority, has no warrant in the honor Kossuth as the representative of the themselves. What would they gain by it but with those good old instrumentilities, hard tablished Colonies of a great Power on our Constitution. And yet we find Congressional cause of Freedom in the Old World, and re- What was gained to Freedom by the many fists. There is one great advantage in this mode North, have obstructed expansion in that quar- legislation regulating the coastwise slave trade, buke its enemies and encourage its supporters action of the Barnburners in 1848? But, say of settling controversies, over the usual mode of ter; and when the Democracy has betrayed a and re-enacting the laws by which Slavery is abroad—with what dread and abhorrence they one, what might we not lose? You would lose exploding gunpowder—the damages are so disposition to overleap them, a restraining maintained in the District of Columbia; and regarded every step pointing towards ultimate probably, the Executive Power for four years much more easily repaired in the former case hand has been uniformly laid upon it by the Federal Executive action in favor of treaties for intervention in behalf of the World's Liberties; That is, Mr. Fillmore, instead of Mr. Buchar than in the latter. A man can get along very slaveholders. But, on our Southern border, the extradition of Southern slaves who have and we know, too, that in all this struggle an or Mr. Cass, would be patronage-dispense well with a black eye; but it is extremely in- no such obstacles have existed, and here the escaped to other countries; with a bold claim they stood upon one side, the Democracy upon for a little while longer. That would be al convenient to go about with one's brains blown Democratic passion for territory has not only set up by slaveholders that the moment free the other. There was, there could be, no symbeen tolerated, but nurtured by Southern poli- territory is added to this Union, the Constitu- pathy, no harmony between them on such a Principle. You could still calculate upon The country will be pleased to learn that on ticians. What their leading motive was, is tion of the United States authorizes the establiquestion. All the principles and instincts of Democratic majority in Congress, so that rethe following day the House was gratified with to be inferred from the fact, that the whole of lishment and protection of Slavery therein. Democracy were on the side of Freedom and Executive action could unsettle the legislatic the announcement that the two honorable gen- Florida, nearly all of Louisiana, and all of These, we repeat, are the only practical ques- its advocates; while the instinct of the Slave- of the country, so far as it is Democratic. An tlemen had been entirely satisfied and recon- Texas, have been converted to the uses of tions of importance concerning the powers of holding class warned it against the application meanwhile you would have taught the Demo Slave Labor, and to the strengthening of the the Federal Government and State Sovereign- of Principles intrinsically hostile to its preten- cratic party that honesty is the best policy ty now before the people; and on all these the sions, and against interference with foreign Des- that success could no longer be expected from Slaveholders maintain high-toned Federal doc- potism, identical as it was in its central element | Sectionalism, that thenceforth, strict adhe trines, or rather, doctrines tending towards with American Slavery, especially as such in- rence to its fundamental principles must be Centralism, in direct antagonism to the State | terference might produce convulsions danger- | the condition precedent to its ascendency. Suc ous to the stability of its own peculiar system. a lesson would be of more value to it than the In relation to the remaining subject—that of How can the leaders of the Democratic party perpetual possession of power, acquired through treason to its own principles, and wielded fo

> NEW HAMPSHIRE .- The Old Line Democrat nave carried this State, electing their candi dates for the Governorship, and a majority i the Legislature. This, of course, secures th choice of a Hunker, to succeed Mr. Hale is breathing a new and healthful life into Con gress, than John P. Hale, during the four year he has occupied a seat in the Senate.

> GRACE GREENWOOD is going abroad in June. It is whispered that she goes with Char lotte Cushman, and is about to become he pupil for the stage. Also, that she will weathe buskin first in England, in some provincia

The only thing approaching to truth in thi that Grace Greenwood will probably visi

LETTERS FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1852. I have not visited the Capitol for the weel past, and so have no political news, gossip vention Speech, some portions of which called out the gallant Commodore Stockton, who re turned the shot with a broadside, which the cool New York statesman received with a characteristic mingling of Christian equanimity

There was a beautiful melée in the House yesterday, between Governor Brown, of Mis

as something quite peculiar and piquant. He most penitently and pathetically asked pardon of the House, for having once so flagrantly infringed its rules of courtesy and good order except upon like provocation ! Governor Brown is ordinarily a quiet and gentlemanly person, and the coarse and sudden attack of his opponent palliates, if it does not excuse, his violen

nd "operative" resentment.

The Hutchinsons have been giving some very brilliant concerts in our city. Their music has lost none of its peculiar attractions—its simplicity, freshness, harmony, and heartiness It is as healthful, as emotional, as direct and robbed since I saw it last. We now miss the delicious warbling of Abby; but the singing of John and Asa has gained much in power and the voice of Judson, a more irresistible drollery his sayings. And yet the songs I like best are not the humorous, but such as " Excelsior," The Burman Lover," "The Mountain Echo."

and " The Life Boat. Well, may happiness and success attend them! May they go forth, singing, and to sing!

This young girl has a voice of surprising is going through with her "vocal gymnastics," you are most uncomfortably anxious for her. You listen with the expectation of hearing the tuition of a good master, and her voice should not be heard in a concert-room, or on "Oh," she replied, has no taste for that sort of music."

experienced and artistic nightingale. Miss Davenport is playing an engagement here—successful, as she always is. We saw her the other night as "Adrienne"—her finest personation. I think I never knew her play

I believe, with an innumerable host of the undistinguished. The evening was mild and added zest to our enjoyments and poignancy to

Among the celebrities present, we saw Ole Bull, beaming boyish, and restless as usual—and George D. Prentice, the Prentice of the present—but as the poet, by their fair wives and daughters. He has sung of love and ladies like a very troubadour; and verily he has his reward in smiles and low-voiced praises. Mr. Prentice I was surprised to find a serious-faced man, quiet, even subdued in manner. He is and courteous, but scarcely hangs out the usual signs of the wit and brilliant satirist. But I need hardly say he is all the more agree-

We have glorious weather just now-the trees are budding, the grass is springing—the sunshine is pouring through open windows, and soft winds are swaying the curtains beside me, fluttering the papers on my table, and stirring the branches of some trees near by, with a summer sound. Fires are out of date ter of children, are heard along the streets cious blue, seems one beautiful and bounteou

THE FIRST BLOW STRUCK IN CALIFORNIA.

For the last year we have tried to arouse the people of the Free States to the danger of losing, by the insidious introduction of slavery into California, all that they ever gained by the Compromise; but the press has generally been inattentive and indifferent. At last, the first successful blow for Slavery has been struck in California. A bill has passed the Legislature, in flagrant violation of the Constitution, to reduce to Slavery persons who were carried to the Territory as slaves, before its organization, and emancipated by its State Constitution. The passage of this bill shows that the legislative power of the State is in the hands of the Slavery Party. Possibly the good people of the Free States may now think it worth while to talk less of the cheating Compromise, and do more to rid themselves of the old party hacks, who are laboring to narcotize them on the subject of Slavery.

FUGITIVE SLAVE LAWS IN CALIFORNIA. From the Alta California, Feb. 16.

The Hon. H. A. Crabb, a member of the Assembly from the county of San Joaquin, intro-duced into that branch of the Legislature of which he is a member, a bill "respecting fugitives from labor and slaves brought to this State prior to her admission into the Union; which, after debate and amendment, has finally passed that body.

We have not received a copy of the bill as it finally passed the Assembly, but there is now before us Mr. Crabb's bill as originally introduced, the first two sections of which, we believe, passed substantially as they were brought forward by the gentleman from San Joaquin. They are a species of application in brief of the Fagitive Slave Law of the last Congress, to the officers of our State Government; and as they are neither so perspicuous nor effective as the provisions of that statute, they are of no moment whatever. They will not affect or change the law of the land in any particular, and will remain but a dead letter whilst the enactment of Congress is in existence. It may be well enough, however, to have them upon the statute-book; at least there is no serious objection to them.

The third section was mainly to the same effect as the two first; but its last clause, which

The whole bill, to our thinking, is a useless encumbrance upon the statute-book, and such appears to have been the opinion of the Assembly; for they adopted an amendment living ; for they adopted an amendment limiting the existence of the law to twelve months. But the really objectionable feature of the act is the fourth section. As we have before remarked, we do not know positively the shape in which the section was adopted; but it is probably sufficient for our purpose to show the section as it was introduced by the Hon. Mr. Crabb. Here it is:

"§ 4. Any person or persons held to labor or service in any State or Territory of the United States, by the laws of such State or Territory, and who were brought or introduced within the limits of this State previous to the admis-sion of this State as one of the United States of America, and who shall refuse to return to the State or Territory where she or they owed such labor or service, upon the demand of the person or persons, his or their agent or attorney, to whom such service or labor was due, such person or persons so refusing to return shall be held and deemed fugitives from labor within the meaning of this act; and all the remedies, rights, and provisions, herein given to other State into this State, are hereby given and conferred upon claimants of fugitives from labor within the meaning of this section."

tion to the clause in the Constitution respecting slavery. That instrument says, in very ex-

This section is undoubtedly in direct opposi-

Is there not between this provision of the Constitution and the section quoted above a direct conflict? Does not the Constitution say that slavery shall not be tolerated, and does

pears to us, can be plainer.

We know it will be urged that slaves were brought to this country before the adoption of

have been permitted time to remove them. That may be all true; and yet no law of this kind can affect the matter. The Constitution have shown that the differences of opinion it were, no feeble enactments of a Legislature which was created by it have sufficient potency to nullify its plain provisions. MEDDLING WITH THE CONSTITUTION A bill has been introduced into the Legisla-

ture of California, providing for the calling of a Convention to revise the Constitution. The Alta California mentions the two lurking motives for this proposal. The first is, to procure the division of the State; and the second is, so to control the course of events that one or both the States, formed after the division, shall become slaveholding States. That there may be an intention to promote a constitutional convention in order to produce a division of the State, there is little doubt; but that there can be the slightest intention to introduce the Sla- Convention. The Compromise provides for very Question into the issue, we are quite un- the future admission of Slave States, and one willing to believe. But, be that as it may, we are willing to fight the battle upon the grounds which are most apparent.

The main object of a Constitutional Conven

tion would be a division of the State. Who asks a division of the State? The Southern strive in defiance of natural laws to establish portion demand it, on the ground that thereby they will escape the onerous taxation which now prostrating and ruining them. But they made, because they plainly perceive that such and all that is asked of you, Northern Demoa course would increase instead of diminishing their burdens. The conclusion then follows that they do not desire division at all: because every man, with the slightest penetration into political affairs, at once perceives that it is the height of folly to attempt to divide an organized State, in order that one-half of it may return to its Territorial condition. Independent of the abstract impropriety of the proceeding, it would be impossible to accomplish the passage of the measure through Congress without reviving the old slavery quarrel in a new and more difficult, if not more dangerous, form than ever before. This scheme, then, for the division of the State, for the purpose of making one half of it a Territory, is an impracticable one; and as to the formation of two States, everybody understands that we are not strong enough either in wealth or population for that

A DEAD MAN AT AUCTION.-We knew live men were marketable, but supposed a dead man was not worth his hide. A Southern man was not worth his hide. A Southern friend sends us the following scrap, cut from a of this decision, and would thank the Goldsboro' newspaper published at Greenville. South Carolina, dated February 19, 1852.

"We learn from the Sentinel that the property of Messrs. Ulm & Walker, which was advertised in our columns, brought very extravagant prices. The negroes averaged four hundred and ninety-nine dollars per head, although there were amongst them a large number of children, some at the breast, old men and old women, one or two superannuated, and one fel and forty-eight dollars per head. The corn was sold for one dollar and six eents, cash, per bushel; and the fodder a dollar and six cents per hundred weight.

We are glad to see the property of our friends selling so well, but are astonished at tions recommending General Scott as their what is apparently the infatuation of the people, in paying such prices, when cotton is worth only about seven cents per pound."

What respect can a community in which such things are done, and reported so coolly,

resolution, warmly approving of the Adminisdomestic affairs, and appointed delegates to a National Whig Convention, with instructions to act simply with a view to reconcile differences of opinion, and produce harmony.

THE MAIDEN'S SONG. BY ANNA H. PHILLIPS.

They tell me that the buds have burst. That Summer's feet are on the hills. Her joy is flushing all the heaven, And sparkling from a thousand rills.

And king-cups golden all the dell, And swings amid its templing leaves The silent, silvery lily-bell. My feet are on the upland path,

They say the grass is moist and green,

The morning light around me lies-But can I deem the Summer here Without the sunshine of thine eyes! The light leaf-shadows gaily dance,

But not as when in morns ago

They wavered on thine upturned brow,

And died amid thy locks' dark flow. The murmuring pine the South wind stirs, In mockery sounds the olden tone That filled the pauses of thy voice,

When love's low utterance claimed mine ow And what are all the wilding flowers To those once twined about my hair-The withered buds thy lips have pressed Bloom in my memory thrice as fair

The oriole's music harshly jars The song, that soft, with folded wings The nightingale within my heart Through all this night of absence sings.

Within my heart! The light and bloom A score of morns like this may wear, Were pale as days of dawning Spring Before the tropic Summer there

Where dreamy airs Hope's blossoms stir, And Memory's golden fruit disclose, While folding all its waiting world Thy love like tropic moonlight glows!

THE NEW PLATFORM.

Intelligent Northern Democrats still refuse to believe that the Baltimore Convention will adopt the new platform of the Compromise. Certainly they will find themselves sadly disappointed. The result of the New Hampshire election settles the question, we think, beyond was somewhat extraordinary in character, was all doubt. It is already claimed that the sinso amended in its passage through the commit- gle issue was the finality of the Compromise. tee as to make it correspond generally with the two preceding ones, and in that shape it was and carried the State. Why then he state to and carried the State: Why, then, hesitate to take the ground at Baltimore?

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, was lately received with great demonstrations of regard by the Tammany Hall Democrats of New York, and made them a speech, in which he announced to them the principles on which the Democratic party was to stand in the ensuing Presidential canvass;

The Convention of the Democrats of the country will soon assemble at Baltimore. Much has been said of the candidates, and we all have our personal preferences. I have mine. I will not say to-night what they are. but I will tell you what we look to in the South . we look more to principles than to the names of men. [Grand Sachem.—Give us the principle of 1844 and 1848.] Yes, and all other princi-ples that you are not ashamed or afraid to avow. Therefore, affirm the finality and faithful enforcement of the Compromise, illustrative as it is of those Democratic principles so often pro-claimed by the Democracy. When these principles are laid down, then put up your candidate, and the Democracy will stand by him in Neu York, and stand by him in Georgia, and there will be one triumphant chain of success from claimants of fugitives who escape from any North to South. Fear not that the avowal of correct principles will drive from the Democratic fold any who are worthy of its confidence, or able to minister to its success."

Ah! illustrious Grand Sachem, "1844 and 1848" will not do. Mr. Cobb and the South plicit and unmistakable language, that
"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude,"

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude,"

"And the transfer of the finality and faithful performance of the Compromise," unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State." and faithful performance of the Compron or they will have nothing to do with you.

The Washington Union of the 16th at last ventures to insist upon the same policy: "After full investigation, the popular judgment was made up in all the Southern States not the section of Mr. C.'s bill actually and di-rectly tolerate the institution? Nothing, it ap-promise measures. The popular judgment in while his example, in some few instances conthe Northern States, so far as the Democracy is concerned, has settled upon the same basis brought to this country before the adoption of the Constitution, and that the owners ought to harmonize on this basis? The late discussions as it indicates deep and unalterable interior have shown that Democratic harmony is a

may have been unjust in its summary manner of disposing of the question of slavery; but, if simple plan of regarding the Compromise as a in life, But, what is thus true of a man is permanent adjustment of the Slavery Question. It is not necessary to a union upon this basis that any Democrat shall be required to make and to do what it will. any recantation of former opinions. Those who approved the Compromise measures as in these remarks—what is the influence of our themselves right may continue to approve American example in Europe? Admit all that them, and those who condemn them as wrong may still condemn them, provided they are prepared to acquiesce in them as a final settlement. these measures should be made a test of Department. The proper that approval of these measures should be made a test of Department. mocracy-it is enough that they are received as a final adjustment; and to this extent the popular judgment has declared overwhelmingly in

the late elections.22

This is the programme for the Baltimore of its essential parts is, the outrageous Fu- minds have been plied and debauched for half gitive Law. Slaveholders may keep on plot-ting for the division of California, and the exstrive, in defiance of natural laws, to establish slave labor in New Mexico and Utah; may go on insidiously preparing the way for the ando not desire division if two States will be nexation of Cuba with its half million of slaves; crats, is, to take the pledge of stillness and inaction implied by that innocent phrase, "acquiescence in the finality of the Compromise." This you must acquiesce in, especially in that part of it known as the Fugitive Law, pledging yourself never to seek for its repeal or even the great body of Europeans get is from chance modification, before you can expect us to vote with you in support of a candidate for the More strictly speaking, I ought to say that with you in support of a candidate for the

> SINGULAR SALE OF SLAVES .- A negro wo man and several children were sold at Goldsboro', N. C., a few days ago, at prices ranging from \$711 to \$827. The Goldsboro' Patriot

They were the children of a free negro by the name of Adam Wynne, who had purchased their mother, his wife, previous to their birth. They were consequently his slaves, and he having become involved, they were sold for his

Patriot to favor the country with a copy of the opinion of the Court .- N. Y. Com. Adv.

The law may be stated in three wordspars sequitur ventrem." Adam Wynne, by purchase, became the owner of the negro woman: she was his slave, and the children, following the condition of the mother, were sold for his debts, just as his mules might have been sold. That is the law. The logic is precisely low deceased. The mules averaged one hundred | the same logic as that by which slaveholding in any case is defended.

> THE WHIGS OF INDIANA, in State Convention assembled at Indianapolis, passed resoluchoice for the Presidency, and expressing unabated confidence in the Administration of Mr.

have for human nature?

The Whie State Convention of Iowa, which recently met at Davenport, passed a resolution, wavely approximate of the Administration of the Convention and the state of the Democratic State Convention of the members. They appreciate perfectly the great American experiment; they know the effects of our institutions, and they are thoughly convinced of our principles; but, all they convention and of Mr. Buchanan was also placed before the while, what they know and think only ally been steady and agreeable. There has the Convention, and afterwards withdrawn, when his friends united with those of General are never read by the active and efficient classes and no rain, I think, has fallen since the midtration of Mr. Fillmore, both in foreign and when his friends united with those of General Cass. A resolution was passed, pledging the of society. For all that the latter know, they Democracy of Louisiana to the support of any candidate who shall be nominated by the Bal-from that most indescribably mean and one-stifle amid the snow-drifts of New England. timore Convention, and a resolution declaring sided panderer to aristocratic prejudices, the Mr. Douglas the second choice of the Demograph of English opinion, which this Territory is becoming settled, by perform a different act?

ARRIVAL OF THE DANIEL WERSTER -TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, March 15, 1852. The steamer Daniel Webster arrived here this morning from Chagres. She brings four hundred thousand dollars worth of gold dust, and a large number of passengers. Her dates from San Francisco are to the 14th of Febru-

Mining operations are prosperous, and the yield of gold fully equal to expectations.

The small pox had broken out at the mines, and some few cases proved fatal. The Legislative Assembly has passed the Fu-

gitive Slave Law. There was no special change to notice in the market. Flour was in fair demand at the prices quoted by the previous steamer. Provisions and groceries steady, and in good sup-ply. The market was well stored with all

kinds of produce. Money easier.

Judge Teft, a well-known citizen, has died. Good health generally prevails. A large number of persons were on the Isth-aus, waiting passage. Provisions scarce and

high. Good health prevails. Advices had reached San Francisco from Chili, stating that Gen. Cruz had been defeated at Langonillo, on the 8th of December, by Gen. Bulas. The conflict was bloody and sanfurther hostilities.

There had been some depredations by the Indians in the interior, but nothing very seri-

Improvements were rapidly progressing in San Francisco and the principal cities in California. Business generally throughout the country was prosperous.

The tide of immigration continues unabated.

The passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill by the Legislature has given general satisfaction, and the people will abide by it. The political and general news by this arrial possesses very little general interest, The Daniel Webster brings three hundred and twenty-five passengers.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE,

Paris, February, 26, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

Mr. Henry Clay, for whom I profess and feel an inexpressible admiration as one of the greatest masters of magnificent commonplace ness of active American intervention in European affairs, which he thought was amply substituted "by the silent influences of our great republican example." Well, I am a believer, too, in good examples, and have a great recurs to me, that there are many things which never have been, and never will be, propagated by silent influences; for the old adage of the Germans, so much harped on by the garrulous Carlyle, that speech is silvern while silence is

golden, is not of universal application.

Mr. Clay's opinion is shared by a great many Americans, who, comfortable enough in their various snug little schemes for making money, do not care to disturb the general peace by the suggestion of anything like a decided or unreceived opinion. An original thought is to them of the nature of a bombshell, and a positive, unreserved sympathy for their fellows, a most dangerous insanity and fanaticism. No; they say, let every man take care of himself; and whatever good we do, let us do it by no impertinent interference, but by the silent influence of our most self-satisfied and glorious example.

Now, example is a good thing-a commendable thing—and, in its way, a most potent and almost irresistible thing. At the same time, it is not the only thing; and, good, commendable, and potent as it is, it has no force unless it is seen. A man's example in his closet or his cellar, though never so good, is rather a private thing. His example, not borne out by his words and deeds, is an inconsistent thing; tradicted by his example in all other instances, is quite a contemptible and worthless thing. convictions—so far as it is a sign of profound and permanent character-so far as it shows to the world what a man really is, and

What, then—and here is the point of all is claimed for us by the most beastful patriotand surely no one can go beyond the present writer in a just admiration of his country—adbe made a test of De- prosperity, her moral advancement, the general content and bappiness of her people-the question is, what influence these attainments have on the opinion and policy of the nations of Europe? Let me answer in one word—they scarcely know anything about us! They scarcely know the A B C of our political sys-They have heard only in a distant way of the actual results of that system, while their Remember that the press-that only vehicle of general information-is in Europe universally in the hands of those who despise and hate republicanism; the pulpit is in the hands of those who hate it still more; and the professor's chair, and the post-office itself, are with few exceptions under the same control. What chance, then, is there that our example, or that our teachings of any sort, may become known? Every fact in favor of the Republic, its statistics, its discussions, its imposing dem-onstrations of the capacity of the people for self-government, are carefully excluded from general circulation, and the only inkling that

only certain classes of the people get an approach to what may be called accurate and adequate information of our "example." They are firstly the working men, and the working classes of the towns generally. These get it from the letters of friends who have emigrated to America, and by experience learned the blessings of free institutions. I remember that on board of the vessel in which I crossed the Atlantic, there was a poor-looking German, and vigor. who had been so ill in the front cabin that his appearance excited somewhat of commisera tion. I entered into talk with him, and found after a while that six years ago he had settled in the West, and was now going back to his native town, with a property of ten thousand dollars, to take home with him his father and brothers and sisters. "But why will you not remain in the fatherland?" I asked. cause," said he, "I would not live under one of these rotten old monarchies again for all the money in the world." Now, that man was a missionary of republicanism, and in the little through their means the knowledge of repub-

licanism is spread widely in Europe The philosophical thinkers, and reflecting literary men, with a few statesmen, secondly, men who read such books as De Tocqueville's William Poussin Tell, and, equal to any, Mr. Russell's "America and England Compared," have some notion of the developments of Democracy in the United States. But these men are a small class, not the most influential in politics and social intercourse, and confining, for the most part, the results of their studies to

crats of Louisiana was voted down. It is said Galignani's Messenger. American papers are consulting the annual message of Gov. Ramsey, that the Convention was anything but harmonious.—National Intelligencer.

scarcely seen, except by Americans themselves; and, unfortunately, the travelling species of our What is to be obtained from such sources, you know sufficiently well.

Americans fall into a great mistake as to the sensation they make in Europe. The dis-torted and meager items of American intelligence, given in the Old World prints, scarcely justify the stereotyped Fourth of July phrase that "the eyes of the world are upon us!" The country generally was quiet, and business of all kinds prosperous. The state of society gradually improving, and crime diminicity gradually improving, and crime diminicity, on learning the other night that I was an of Countries of the country generally was quiet, and business of all kinds prosperous. The state of society gradually improving, and crime diminicity, on learning the other night that I was an other country generally was quiet, and business of all kinds prosperous. The state of society gradually improving and crime diminicity of the others that do, many are most awards and of the others that do, many are most awards and of the others that do, many are most awards are most awards and of the others that do, many are most awards are most awards and of the others that do, many are most awards are most awards and of the others that do, many are most awards are most awards and of the others that do, many are most awards are most awards and of the others that do, many are most awards are most awards and of the others that do, many are most awards are most awards and of the others that do, many are most awards are most awards and of the others that do, many are most awards are most awards and of the others that do, many are most awards are most awards are most awards and of the others that do, many are most awards are most awards and of the others that do, many are most awards are most awards and a most awards are most awards are most awards are most awards and a most awards are most awards and a most awards are most awards and a most awards are most awards are most awards and a most awards are most awards are most awards and a most awards are most awards are most awards and a most awards are most awards and a most awards are most awards are most awards and a most awards are most awards are most awards are most awards and a most awards are most awards and a most awards are most awards are most awards and a most awards are most awards are most awards and a most awards are most awards are most awards and a American, "Connaissez vous une nègresse qui s'appelle Mathilde?" I replied that I did not, and she was evidently astonished that I was unacquainted with a fellow-countrywoman, whom she described as "tres charmante et joli." Americans are mostly negroes. I give the incident as a specimen of the order of knowledge that obtains among certain of the higher classes, as they are called, who have been taught by Mr. Clay's "silent influence of ex-

Nor do I mean to say thatthere is no republicanism in Europe. On the other hand, I bless God that there is a great deal of it here, and nowhere more than there is in France. But it is a republicanism taught the masses of the people, by the oppressions and failures of monarchy, by their own instincts and sense of right, by their aspirations for a better future, by the guinary, and lasted several hours. There was terrible slaughtering on both sides. It was supposed that this defeat would put an end to by the silent influence of an example which pervades a climate which stimulates exertien, has to come across the Atlantic, and is not admitted even to quarantine when it arrives. As to the practical living examples of Americanism, which they do get in the shape of travellers, may the Lord help them to a better understanding! That's all on that head. Why, my dear friends, setting aside the

manly deeds of our earlier history, General Jackson's message on the French debt, and Mr. Webster's letter to Hulsemann, have done more to open the eyes of European statesmen, than all the "silent influences" that have been at work for twenty-five years; and, if we are sincere in our republicanism, and wish that conviction to be felt, we must assert it, not in holyday orations, but in active, positive, unflinch ing deeds. Our diplomacy, and our diplomatic representatives, are comparatively emasculate affairs. But a vigorous policy on the part of the Government, in reference to all European questions in which we are interested, will emancipate and enlighten the world. My information and belief is, that if, during the great movements of 1848-'9, we had had here true representatives of American principles, willing and able to assure the struggling nations of the efficient sympathy of the richest and nearly the most populous nation of Christendom, the revolution would not have failed. If, at Rome, there had been a man to guaranty the Republic from the jump, if in Hungary there had been another, the mighty Despotisms would have quailed and fallen. But we had no such men. The people were without aid and direction, and the consequence was, that as soon as the allied monarchies recovered from their fright, they combined to restore the subjugation and paralysis of the masses. On the contrary, we had at Rome a puny fellow, a son of General Cass, I believe, who was afraid to utter a word on the great constituent principles of our political existence. And we sent to Hungary an agent, to spy out the land, instead of an ambassador, accredited to recognise and sustain the noble efforts of that most

Here in France, too, when a tool of Russia, in the night season, made his soldiers drunk, and then despatched them to butcher unoffending citizens, and disperse the legally-chosen representatives of the people, setting aside at his own will a Constitution deliberately formed by the legal Convention of the nation, and then afterwards getting up a mock election, to justify his usurpation, where was the American Envoy? Demanding his passports, protesting against the wrong, even holding himself aloof from the Court of the tyrant? No! but dancing attendance in his saloons and assemblies and crowding his balls with solicitous Americans. I do not blame these Americans for ights of Paris, like the opera, the picture-galleries, the Boeuf Gros, and the casinoes, are legitimate objects of a stranger's curiosity. But I do blame official personages who make themselves officious in swelling the number of at-

wronged and insulted country.

There ought to be a reform of our entire diplomatic code, and if the system of accrediting gold-lace ambassadors at the rate of \$9,000 a year is not abolished, (supplying their places by mere commercial agents,) men of self-respect, of personal dignity, of Democratic convictions, hould be sent to foreign courts, instead of mere lick-spittles and toad-eaters of aristocracy. In the days of old Ben Franklin, an American was not ashamed to appear on state occasions in the plain garb of an honest Quaker citizen; but now, American representatives must have their coats bedizened and gilt, like those of Eng lish flunkies and beef-eaters. But what is worse than this, they not only fall into the manners and dresses of the so-called nobility, but in many cases they affect their tone of opinion and sentiment. When they return to the United States, it is true, they out-herod Herod, or Gen. Cass, in their objurgations of Democracy. thus pursuing the comfortable morality of St

Paul-of being all things to all men. A truce, however, to politics just now. The carnival has just closed in Paris, amid the usual madness of merriment on the part of the peo-ple. Seeing their indifference to all sublunary things but pleasure, as they whirled along the Boulevards in their fantastic dresses, the braying of cow-horns and shouts of laughter, you would think that France was the safest and oyousest nation on earth. Yet you could not fail to notice, at every turn, large detachments of armed guards, ready at a moment to rush with their bayonets on the frantic multitude The fact gives somewhat of a ghastly signifi-

To morrow and the two following days are the anniversaries of the days of the revolution. Thousands will repair to the Column of July, to cast upon its base their withered immortels but it is doubtful whether they will sing the Marseilles, as in former years, or provoke any encounter with the Government. The poor people do not yet feel that their time is come seems as if they had no one to speak the right word for them. Their chiefs are dispersed; their comrades in prison; their methods of communication stopped; and they may say, with Shelley, "now is the winter of the world." Let them not despair—the seeds of truth are in the earth, and soon the more genial sun shine of the spring will waken them to life

LETTERS FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Winter in Minnesota.—Lumber Business.—Rapidity of Settlement .- Room for more. St. Anthony, Min. Ter., Feb. 14, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

Will it gratify you and your readers to hear a few words as to how matters move with us in the far Northwest this winter? Some may suppose, from its latitude, that Minnesota mu wear a sort of Laplandish aspect in the winter, and that, with the world of insects and reptiles. village whence he came will prove on his return an active apostle of our faith. There are doubtless thousands of the same sort, and spring and the genial rays of a vernal sun. But not exactly so. In winter, as in summer. Minnesota teems with life and industry, villages, 'tis true, business is less brisk than when navigation is open, and our male population all here; but hundreds of hardy woodmen are making the pine forests, around the head waters of Rum and St. Croix rivers, ring with their strong strokes; and the many acres of logs which will float upon the bosom of the streams when the ice disappears, will bear testimony to pioneer enterprise, and will also furnish lumber to construct houses for the thousands of immi-POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN LOUISIANA.—The circles of men similar in tastes and pursuits to grants who will crowd in among us during the

dle of November. Think of these things! ve who wearily drag through the mud of Ohio, or

recently communicated to our Legislature. From that document it appears that 92,000 race have a taste which prefers the rigmarole of the Herald to any other kind of reading. last year; 18,720 of which were located by military land warrants, and 59,200 claimed under the pre-emption law. Hundreds are impatiently waiting for the ratification of the treaties made last summer with the Dakota of the students, has more than once carnestly Indians, by which 28,000,000 of acres (45,000 contended that "obedience to the Fugitive

for exalted destinies. Within its extreme lim- such a Professor? its, it may be safely asserted that there is hardly a rood that is not arable; for the wet and swampy lands are easily drained, and eventuwill be the most eagerly sought for agricultural purposes. Rapid streams, fed from rich prairies, and shaded by noble forests; clear lakes, stocked with fish; a soil enriched with the spoils of the decayed vegetation of several Do not, however, suppose me to insinuate that thousand years, are features common to the enall Europeans, like this lady, imagine that the tire region. Rich veins of mineral wealth, and sand years, are features common to the enan inexhaustible command of water power, point it out as the future abode of manufacturing greatness; while the boundless plains, subdued by the voluntary toil of freemen, will become the chosen abiding-place of pastoral re-publicanism. The whole is watered by streams, which form so many natural outlets into the streams-some fed by rills which gush from fertile highlands, others draining lakes of transparent clearness-form a chain of inland communication, which, as a natural feature, is unknown in the physical geography of the eastern hemisphere. Over all, and through all,

and is eminently favorable to health. How is it possible that such a region will who have made up their minds to move "West," come and look upon this great, rude garden, before they decide where to fix their Regents, to copy this article, as an act of jusabode. This treaty land lies just west of the tice. Mississippi; and, though hitherto it has attracted but little attention, it is evident that ere long it must be occupied by a numerous and thrifty population. Truly yours, C. G. A.

St. Anthony, Min. Ter., Feb. 17, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

The principal subject of interest among us for some months past has been-TEMPERANCE! Benevolent hearts everywhere will be glad to know that the virgin Territory of the Northwest is arraying herself in the comely attire of sobriety and morality, and that she is assuming high and truthful ground in respect to an enterprise so vitally connected with her highest interest. On Newyear's day we had a general convention in St. Paul, which was numerously attended by delegates from the principal points in the Territory, and which served in an eminent degree the purpose for which it was called, viz: to rouse the public attention to the importance of doing something to stay the ravages of intemperance. A Territorial Society was formed, and the delegates returned home o work. Yesterday we had another "Grand Rally." Nearly all the Societies in the Territory-Washingtonians, Sons, Watchmen, and, best of all, the French and Irish Catholicsmet in St. Paul, marched in procession through the principal streets, with banners, streamers, and martial music, and then repaired to the Legislative Halls, and presented, through a committee of their officers, their petitions, having some more than a thousand signatures, asking that we may be protected from the evils of the liquor traffic by the enactment of the Maine Liquor Law, or something equivalent; then returning to the Presbyterian church. where the procession first formed, we listened to some strong speeches, some excellent temperance songs, and pledged ourselves to continue and increase our exertions until the point is gained. Measures were also taken for the establishment of a temperance paper. The en-thusiasm was unbounded; and who could doubt that that earnest throng was animated by a of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in favor of

should it fail the present session, it must succeed, for the people will it. The majority, I think, of our citizens, are determined no longer to submit to a tyranny more debasing, more ruinous-yes, more murderous-than ever was practiced by Russian autocrat or Austrian despot. They regard the Maine law as "holy, just, and good," and the only one likely to prove either efficient or salutary. Those who postponed till to-morrow. know how completely the West is deluged with intoxicating drinks, how their use is sanctioned by the example of those in high stations, and how enormous are the profits made by those who deal in them, will hardly need to be informed that much opposition is to be encountered; but such enemies as we have to meet will not daunt us, for we are "thrice armed" in having our "quarrel just"—in being assured that God and the world's conscience are on our side. Moreover, we are cheered every week by "tidings out of the East." In the States, where public sentiment is less easily moved, there is an awakening

why, then, should we falter? God has eminently honored the State of Maine in permitting her to blow the trumpet with such a certain sound, to summon th friends of humanity to the last battle-field with our cruel foe. From the Upper Mississippi, our young Territory will echo back, with an earnest voice, that startling signal. The evil-doer shall be terrified, as it mingles with the thunder-shout of the uprising millions in the intervening States, and assures the world that, with the blessing of Heaven upon our feeble but persevering efforts, we have driven the Tyrant from our shores!

Yours in hope,

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN. ANN ARBOR, March 5, 1852. To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: In your paper of February 5th find an article, entitled "The Higher Law Nullified in Michigan." After giving the resofessors," you proceed to say, "these resolutions were adopted as a substitute for the following resolutions, submitted by Judge Pratt, which disclose the reasons for the change." Then follow Judge Pratt's preamble and resolution, setting forth Professor Whedon's advocacy of the Higher Law, and his proposal that on that account the Professor should be removed.

Now, I object to your saying that the paper submitted by Judge Pratt "discloses the reason of the change" It is certainly not true. Judge Pratt designated one Professor, and offered reason for his removal. The Judge's paper discloses nothing more than his own reason for the removal of that one Professor. Could the Board of Regents become responsible for the sentiments contained in Judge Pratt's paper, or for the action proposed in it, or for the reason upon which such action was urged, from the mere fact of its introduction into their meeting The Board did not adopt it. There is no evidence that a single member, besides its author approved it. They did nothing with it, except to discard it by the adoption of a substitute.

And this substitute had been previously pre-

pared, and would have been introduced as an original resolution, had not Judge Pratt's paper been offered first. Now, this substitute, which was adopted by the Board, designated three of the Professors, (being all that remained of those known as "resident Professors," one having been previously removed,) and assigned as a reason for the removal, nothing which necessarily implied any want of competency, or any derelic-tion of duty on the part of the Professors, but the expediency of facilitating the performance, by the new Board of Regents, of the duty devolving upon them, of reorganizing the Faculty of Arts in the University, and of appointing a President. It should be observed, too, that this act did not require the terms of service of these Professors to close for a period of nearly seven months. During this time the new Board might, if they saw fit, reappoint to the same or other professorships all or a part of these Pro-fessors. It was deemed highly important, however, to have the new Board quite unrestricted and at liberty, without embarrassment, to appoint (if they judged the interest of the Univerity to require it) an entirely new set of officers. This was the obvious intention and effect of the action of the retiring Board. Why, then, not admit the reason for their act, which they assign? Why attribute to the Board a reason for their act, which was only the reason as-

Judge Pratt why he would have Professor Whe- itol. don removed, was not the reason why the Board

Democrats, voted against the resolutions to re- public buildings, or that of any building ever Democrats, voted against the resolutions to remove the Professors. Of the seven who voted for these resolutions three are Democrats, two The Committee adopted the amendment of the country. pre-eminent Higher-Law man. Now it is sim- sand dollars, to be expended on the wings up ply absurd to suppose that this vote was given | to the 30th of June, 1853. on the ground of opposition to the doctrine ascribed to Professor Whedon.

The preamble and resolution of Judge Pratt.

from you in opinion, have obtained a notoriety altogether beyond their importance. They neither contributed to the removal of the three Professors, nor do they "disclose the reason" of pices" under which the University is conducted. And I trust that your candor will be very far from attributing the act of the Board of Regents, by which the terms of service of the three Professors have been terminated, to a disposition to proscribe men for conscience's sake; and the more especially since such a notion has not a particle of evidence to support it. Allow me to ask the New York Times and

long remain unsettled and wild? Let those the Albany Journal, in whose columns remarks upon this subject have appeared, injurious to the University and unjust to the late Board of

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

The private calendar was taken up, and the ollowing bills disposed of: bill for the relief of Naney Wright; bill for the relief of Robert Jemison and Benjamin Williamson; bill for the relief of Nathaniel Kuykendall; bill for the relief of William A. Christian; an act for the relief of William Staples and Williams; an act for the relief of James Ferguson, surviving partner of the firm of Ferguson & Milhado; bill to provide compensation to W. Woodbridge and Henry Chipman, for services in adjusting titles to lands in Michigan, and for other pur-poses; bill for the relief of Sarah Flinn; bill for the relief of David Osborn; bill for the relief of Thomas D. Jennings; bill for the relief of John McReynolds; an act for the relief of Philip Miller; bill for the relief of Samuel Bray; bill for the relief of Thomas Rhoades. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13. The Senate was not in session to-day.

MONDAY, MARCH 15. Mr. Seward presented the resolutions of the egislature of New York, against the extension of Woodworth's patent. Numerous other petitions and remonstrances against the extension

of the same patent were also presented. Mr. Underwood presented the petition of cit-izens of Carson Valley, Utah, complaining of the present Government of the Territory, and asking the establishment of a separate one.

Mr. Sumner presented memorials from Masachusetts, asking additional aid for the Col-

Mr. Rhett presented similar petitions from Charleston, South Carolina.

Mr. Brodhead presented the joint resolutions deep conviction and a lofty purpose?

Members of the Legislature assure us that the law will pass by a fair majority; but tion for the extension of the Capitol, which had been returned from the House of Representatives, with an amendment increasing the appropriation to half a million of dollars, was taken

Mr. Borland opposed the appropriation, and made a speech upon the extravagant expenditures of the Whig Administration.

Mr. Mangum replied, and the subject was The Iowa land bill was then considered. Mr. Cass addressed the Senate in support

Mr. Downs followed on the same side. Mr. Brodhead also addressed the Senate upon the subject. After which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the joint res lution authorizing the continuation of the work on the two wings of the Capitol.

Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, by request of the Committee on Public Buildings, of which he is Chairman, moved an amendment, appropriating \$500,000 for the continuation of the work Mr. Woodward inquired of the Select Committee, appointed to examine into the founda tion walls of the wings, when a report might be expected, and what the character of the report would be

Mr. McNair, the Chairman, replied that the report would be made next week, and took oceasion to say that the walls were badly constructed, and not suited to sustain the super-Mr. Stanton of Kentucky, replied to this

showing that the work is admirably done, and, as a practical man, gave the Committee much valuable information upon the subject of buildings and materials made use of for such pur-

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, obtained the floor and made a speech in justification of the course of the State Rights men of the South, claiming lutions by which, as you say, "the Board of Regents have made a clean sweep of their Prowere the true Democrats.

Mr. Wilcox, his colleague, rose to answer him, expressing his surprise that Mr. Brown should say that a secession party existed as a chimera, and that there was no party in favor of secession. He had thought the gentleman had too high a regard for truth to make a re mark so baseless of truth.

Mr. Brown. Do you mean to say that I have been guilty of a falsehood? The inference may be left on the minds of some gentlemen. Mr. Wilcox. I have spoken boldly. language cannot be misunderstood on this

Mr. Brown. Do you mean to say that what I have stated is false? Mr. Wilcox. If you mean to say that there s nobody in Mississippi in favor of secession, it is false

Mr. Brown, who was near Mr. Wilcox at the time, drew off and struck the last-named gentleman in the face with his fist, Mr. Wilcox returned the blow. The parties elenched. Immediately there was a crowd flew to the belligerents, who were separated. Calls were made for the officers of the House, but they were not forthcoming. The excitement was intense; during which, the Speaker rushed in and took the chair, and rapped and banged until order was restored. Mr. Clingman moved a resolution to close

the debate in one hour after the House again go into Committee. After further proceedings, Mr. Brown apologized to the House for violating the rules and decorum, regretting from his heart the occur-

rence of to-day. Mr. Wilcox also made an apology. The resolution to close the debate in an hour after it shall again be considered in Committee,

was passed. And the House adjourned. SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

. Mr. Polk rose to a privileged question. On such occasions it is usual, he believed, and therefore he was gratified to be able to state to the House that the unfortunate difficulty between the two Representatives from Mississippi [Messrs. Brown and Wilcox] has been adjusted in a manner highly creditable to both parties, and that they now occupy the same positions of friendship which existed between both previous to the unfortunate affair of vesterday

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the joint resolution authorizing the continua-

But further: that the reason presented by tion of the work on the two wings of the Cap-

Mr. Wilcox resumed the remarks which he removed the three Professors, is quite obvious, commenced yesterday, and during which the from the fact that one of these three Professors difficulty occurred between him and Mr. Brown. was as ardent an advocate for obedience to the Fugitive Slave Law as Professor Whedon was and stigmatized the State Rights doctrine, as an opposer of it-a Professor who, in presence practiced in Mississippi and elsewhere in the South, as a curse.

Messrs. Beale, Duncan, Wallace, Stanton of square miles, a tract larger than the State of Ohio) will be thrown open to settlers. Of this tract the Governor says:

"This vast district nature has marked out of the Higher Law would lead them to remove the Capitol have been built. Mr. Duncan said, as a member of the select committee, that Again: of the three Professors whose terms of service have been determined, one is a Whig, one a Free-Soiler, and one is said to be a Democrat. The meeting of the Board of Regents to corner. The meeting of the Board of Regents to comprised nine members—two of whom, both

Whigs, one a Free-Soil Democrat, and one a Mr. Stanton, appropriating five hundred thou-

When the Committee rose, this was concurred in, and after an ineffectual motion to lay the joint resolution upon the table—yeas 43, in respect to which I am sure I should not differ | nays 124-it was passed, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, MARCH 15.

Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, offered a resolution authorizing the Doorkeeper, with the con-sent of the Speaker, to appoint three addition-al pages on the floor of this House, making the entire number fifteen. This was rejected, when the gentleman moved a reconsideration of the vote; and after debate, the question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 94, nays 81. And the resolution was modified to two instead of three pages, and in that form passed.

The memorial of A. W. Reynolds, of New Mexico, contesting the seat of R. H. Weightman, the delegate from that Territory, was taken up, when Mr. Phelps proceeded to sustain the charges

in the memorial against Governor Calhoun. Mr. Weightman defended the Governor, when the memorial was referred to the Com And the House adjourned.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS

was occupied with speeches in the House, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, by Messrs. Hillyer and Jackson, of Georgia, and Giddings of Ohio, on the Slavery Question-the bill under consideration being the Deficiency bill.

In the Senate, the Iowa Land bill was considered, and various amendments acted upon.

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March 18.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

SPEECH OF MR. RANTOUL, In the House of Representatives, March 9, 1852.

MR. CHAIRMAN: On the 24th of January last, I had occasion to reply to some gross, unfounded, and unprovoked aspersions upon the people of the State of Massachusetts, uttered by one of her Representatives upon this floor. The Chairman's hammer fell before I had conclu-ded that reply, and I learned on the next day that it was quite probable a rejoinder might follow what I had already said. I concluded, therefore, to defer any further remarks until that rejoinder should come, because I supposed that the gentleman who had made this assault he would attempt to establish by evidence the charges he had made against the constituents of us both, and the people of the Commonwealth generally—which I knew he would not undertake, if he was a wise man, because the evidence to support those charges did not exist.

I then attree of our institutions, I hold that ours is not a Government of unlimited powers, as some would have voted for him—if they had believed the would have voted for him—if they had believed the would have declared here that he was opposed to be the advantages to the repeal of a statute which, in his specially granted, and they have the impudence to talk is not a Government of unlimited powers, as some would treat it—although they do not distinctly profess that doctrine. I hold that this is a Government with strictly limited powers, the would have voted for him—is not a Government of unlimited powers, as some would treat it—although they do not distinctly profess that doctrine. I should like to see the want of principle to talk in that district would have voted for him—is not a Government of unlimited powers, as some would treat it—although they do not distinctly profess that doctrine. I should like to see the want of principle to the People of Massachusetts about an unconstant in the nature of our institutions, I hold that ours is not a Government of unlimited powers, as some would treat it—although they do not distinctly profess that doctrine. I should like to see the want of principle coalition.

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I dence to support those charges did not exist—or else, if, like a prudent man, he avoided following up his attacks, I thought that then, like | not to remain on the statute-book? If he can, an honest man, he would stand up and retract what he had said about the coalition, and boldtleman might choose the one or the other line for himself; and I regret that I did so wait, because, to my disappointment, the gentleman has done neither the one nor the other.

The gentleman attacks the coalition in Massachusetts as corrupt—basely corrupt, infa-mously corrupt. It will not do for him to get up here and say that he states certain facts, and that other people may draw the inferences or not, as they think proper. The gentleman has himself brought forward here a charge of infamous corruption against a majority of the | chosen to embrace it citizens of his own State. His own terms are-

"This great crime against our institutions this wholesale corruption, this monstrous-I

party to which he belongs, he evades the issue which he himself had tendered, and dodges off to talk about his own consistent. to talk about his own consistency, and to make an attack upon my consistency. What does quarter, who feel an inward working, promptthe country care-what does the world careabout the consistency of either of us? The the coalition in Massachusetts was corrupt. I accepted that issue. I said the gentleman had not pointed to one act done by that coalition or to one law or resolution passed or attempted to assail. I said he had not denied that the men put into office by that coalition were better men, and would fill the offices better. than the men that were removed to make room for them; and that if he denied it, I would join issue with him on that question. He did not walk up to either of those issues in addressing this House. The gentleman has not found fault as yet with any law passed or attempted to be passed by that coalition which he denounces as infamous. He has not pointed to any one appointment to any one office, made by the Government created by that coalition, in which the appointee was not a better man for the place he received than the man who was removed to make room for him. Then, sir, I take all that for confessed. The coalition has been a good coalition, so far as its acts go, its laws go, its appointments go; and we come back to the original question, whether the act of coalition, without regard to what the parties did after they combined, was in itself infamous and corrupt. If it was, the gentleman stands justified. If it was not, he may say himself how he stands.

will not define a position for him. Now, sir, for a few moments-though I am aware it is a very small matter, and I dislike, exceedingly, personal explanations, for they ments, as I know the House expects it of me, let me follow the gentleman's defence of his own consistency, and his assault upon my con-

First, the gentleman pleaded the statute of limitation. That was not a plea to the merits, as the gentleman knows, as well as I do. necessarily irritating form of expression in the resolutions which the gentleman approved in '35, '38, and '40—I will admit the plea of the statute of limitation, and let that language be softened down-let nothing that is offensive in the mode in which the ideas are put forward now stand. But the ideas themselves remain; and the gentleman tells us, in his printed speech. though I did not hear it on this floor, that he glories now in substantially the same sentiments as he then avowed. Why, then, does he come forward and apologize, in a manner that I do not like to witness in a son of Massachusetts' Why, if he entertains these opinions, does he not stand up like a man, and say, there is my doctrine; that is what I believe; that is what I shall act upon; and why does he not act upon it? He should have done this, because the statute of limitation does not apply to his case; tered very lately. They take the whole matter out of the statute, as every lawyer very well knows. I was about to comment on those late entries, when the Chairman's hammer fell; and will proceed to notice them now very briefly. I was going on to show my colleague's posi-tion—the position on which he came into this House, what he came here for, what he was sent here to do, and he knows it perfectly well. Why, then, does my colleague talk of the stat-ute of limitation? He was elected in 1850, and the convention which nominated him. and which was held at Northampton, on the 4th of October, passed the following resolutions,

slave trade will no longer be permitted to dis-grace the capital of the nation, we deeply regret that the right of trial by jury, so eloquently claimed by our own representatives for the colored citizen charged with the crime of seeking his freedom, should be withheld from him, and that the constitutional clause under which |

amongst others:

Resolved, That while, as good citizens, we cannot counsel open resistance to the execution of the fugitive slave act, we will give every possible legal aid and assistance to those who may be arrested under it, in the assertion and maintenance of their rights.

"Resolved, That the better to insure the safety and the rights of the fugitive, it is experights, to be made from the treasury of the Commonwealth.

occupies. Was this without my colleague's concurrence? Or what did he say to it? I have taken from the Boston Atlas a portion of The letter was originally published in the him drive it home.

2d, and contains these words: "DEAR SIR: My opinions, in regard to the fugitive slave law are in accordance with the resolves on that subject adopted by the late Whig Convention for this Congressional district. Nothing, it seems to me, can be more clear than that the right to freedom ought to be guarded with a care at least as jealous and as formal as that which we deem requisite for the legal protection of property. No law upon the subject when the subject with a care at least as jealous and as formal as that which we deem requisite for the legal protection of property. No law upon the subject which they did not believe, or else their acts at least as jealous and as formal as who desires, can examine it. It is a letter which says that the editor "had no positive knowledge of your [my] opinions on the compromise measurement of your [my] opinions on the compromise measurement of your property.

by a jury within the county or State where he those articles, and the gentleman can see ing they were several times introduced [at mined that they would no longer coalesce with other issues in which it may result? Why,

The rest of the letter refers to the question AND DETESTABLE; and because he, in his letter accepting the nomination, he said ought let him do it, and give the House their names. That is a question for the gentleman to an-

I think that the plea of the statute of limitation hardly helps my colleague here at all. There is the position in which he stands. I did not pick him out for the purpose of holding him up to reproach in this House, for when I spoke before, I believed the opinions he advanced were the opinions which he honestly and sincerely maintained, and I gave him a fair opportunity to get up and defend himself, honestly and sincerely, by one or the other of the courses I have suggested; but he has not

I recommend Northern gentlemen, who present the spectacle to the country of preaching one set of notions at home and another here, had almost said this inexplicable falsehood to look a little to the South; for we may find conscience and to God, to the heart of man, | some good things there. Southern gentlemen, some good things there. Southern gentlemen, and to the nature of things."

He does not sustain that charge—he does not abandon it. He evades it; and because I had introduced his history—not that the country might reproach him with it; that was not my motive, for I dealt in no terms of opprobrium. Let make the country might reproach him with a little Southern spirit—if I was multiple cause I had introduced his history—of the general course of the general manual minority main-the undertaking.

The gentlemen says that when I was in Springfield, Illinois, during the last winter, and crossed it out. I did not go to Illinois to talk about the compromises. It so happened that I wrote the last sent the winter, and the more course, or Democrats and Free-Soilers, Whigs and Democrats, or Democrats and Free-Soilers, Wow I, Springfield, Illinois, during the last winter, and the more course, or Democrats and Free-Soilers, Now I, Springfield, Illinois to talk about the compromises. It is a happened that I wrote the last sent Illinois to talk about the compromises. It is a happened that I wrote the last winter, and the more course, or Democrats and Free-Soilers, Now I, Springfield, Illinois, during the last winter, and the more course, or Democrats and Free-Soilers, Now I, Springfield, Illinois, to talk about the compromises. It is a happened that I wrote the last sent Illinois to talk about the compromises. It is a happened that I wrote the last winter, and the more course, or Democrate and Free-Soilers, Now I, Illinois to talk about the compromises. It is a happened that

ing them to lay their hands on their mouths. and their mouths in the dust, and cry unclean, issue tendered by the gentleman here was, that when they have been guilty of free thoughts. The exhibition is not exhibitating. [Laughter.] Well, sir, I do not know that it is worth had to notice—to the question which has been tee will perceive that I should not have been raised here in regard to my own consistency, likely to have written that article, when I have one which I am quite ready to meet here, or stated a few facts.

I was in Springfield, Illinois, in the month of

it. Why, the gentleman has called me a mod- February, 1851, upon business of great imporest man. I did not grow more modest while tance to those associated with me, and to my-he was making out for me a character for con-self individually. I was attending to that busisistency, which I think a great many politicians ness, and avoiding politics as far as I could, would rejoice to have made out for them. The gentleman has shown me as occupying, a great many years ago, identically the same ground, on very many important questions, as to occupy now; and he has failed to show that one has yet denied was a Democratic convention. written a word in any printed letter, or in any document intended to be an expression of my opinions; he has not yet found, although Massachusetts has been dragged with a dragnet forty-two days to find it, any written word in the dragness unanimously. They passed a resolution declaring their firm conviction that the fugitive slave law, just passed on the 20th of September, was unconstitutional. I was nominated on the 8th of October. The of mine to convict me of inconsistency in public matters.

any great national question. That is my chal- the unconstitutionality of that law. perfectly well what I am saying; and I am off on the 11th.

What right has my colleague to say of me, he "made himself, at an early period, distinct-ly understood upon both sides of that as well as many other questions which have been agitated have been agitated have been agitated have been have been agitated have been locked up in an insane hospital. He us, with a common desire to see how these questions may be met, mutually tolerate differences of opinion, and allow every man to speak in Massachusetts for the last ten or fifteen years?" I pronounce that simply and plainly to be untrue. I have not been upon both sides of that question, or any other leading question before the country. I do not mean it is only ex gratia—that we forget the mere my colleague of intentionally falsifying the does he deny having had an favor. Here is a running account—items enthing. I mean to charge him with simplicity and credulity in allowing himself to be imposed upon by others craftier than himself, to broach the calumnies they dare not utter in person.

league whether he supposes that, because I was in a convention composed of eight hundred men, I am responsible for all that is done in that convention? If I am thus to be held The resolves were brought into my office in the responsible, I will never go to conventions again. I am willing to be responsible for all the resolutions that I write, or all that I sign as president of a convention, and for all the he is claimed, odious in itself, should be rendered still more odious and detestable by the mode of its enforcement.

The constitution in relation to which I express my approbation by speaking or writing. But if a man is to be responsible for several columns of in praise of the intellect of Daniel Webster, is resolutions written by a lawyer who does periectly true, and I will furnish it to the gennothing but write resolutions, and passed by an iteman in print, if he wants to see it. That I assembly of eight hundred men, there is not a man who attends our conventions who could not be proved to be inconsistent by such a rule.

My colleague alleges, that in 1828 I wrote the man in print, if he wants to see it. That I have seen the union, is the ruling principle is, what puts us in is right, what puts us out is wrong. Now, these very same gentlemen, who formed a coalition, and carried it out for eighteen years, all at once saw themselves ejected from power. Oh, it is some very bad poetry. I have written a good deal of bad poetry in my life—most of it is burned and the rest ought to be. But if all dent and desirable, in the opinion of this convention, that the Legislature of this Commonwealth, at its next session, should pass an act wealth wealth wealth we well at the rest ought to be. But if all its next session, should pass an act we were charged and the rest ought to be. But if all its next session, should pass an act we were charged and the rest ought to be. But if all its next session, should pass an act we were charged and the rest ought to be. But if all its next session, should pass an act we were charged and the rest ought to be. But if all its next session we were charged an act we were charged and the rest ought to be well at the re authorizing the Executive to appoint one or more Commissioners in every county, whose duty it shall be to appear for any person arrested as a fugitive under this law, to protect his rights, and aid him in establishing all facts necessary to procure his discharge, and directing the payment of all expenses incurred by any person so arrested, in establishing his rights, to be made from the treasury of the down in plain prose. You must not go to man who did not want the Union dissolved, anonymous doggerel to find them. I will begin was set down as almost certain for Mr. Web-saw anonymous doggerel to find them. I will begin was set down as almost certain for Mr. Webwith 1828, because the gentleman says that in ster. I do not want the Union dissolved; but high the heard through Tartarus. At that I Convention which nominated my colleague, when he was elected to the seat which he now occupies. Was this without my colleague's convention of the resolutions of the Convention which he make Mr. Webster President, I shall not help to make Mr. Webster President, because I think the Union can be saved topic of discussion in my section of the country green enough to send back an echo to contry green enough to send back an echo to was that of a high protective tariff. Upon that issue I stood then just where I stand now. If him. his reply to the letter asking him to stand as a candidate, and I will read it to the House. The letter asking him to stand as a candidate, and I will read it to the House. Which will admit the point of a dagger, let well as I do, and it has been saved every three out. This is what I wonder at, and I have not

> and published in the newspapers an article predicting the fatal results of that law-pre-

who suggest the charges may know that they have no others which can be better sustained.

position, or my course, upon any of the other great questions of national importance, by saythere is not evidence to be found, to start upon

the undertaking.

Mr. Davis. I have not.
Mr. Rantoul. If he has it not, he must not likely to write such an article; and I doubt whether the gentleman, in the bottom of his trine of non-intervention? heart, ever had any suspicion that I wrote it. while for me to follow further the private his- If he suspects it, let him give the grounds for tory of my learned brother. I pass from the the charge; for gentlemen should not bring subject-which it is disagreeable to me to have charges without grounds. I think the Commit-

election was to come off on the 11th of Novem-

ber. On the 7th of November, I think it was, Mr. Chairman, what I have done for the a meeting was held in the town of Beverly—my

quite willing the other States should be exam- Town Hall of Beverly-a town of some five or which it declines to look in the face. Here are for his charge, I shall not think it necessary to fugitive slave law unconstitutional, and for the go very much into details of rumors to prove same reasons that I to-day declare it unconsticonversations, or supposed publications, with which I had no more to do than my colleague went to Boston to tell them I was in favor of when he should argue, because it puts an end the fugitive slave law? I think, if I had acted in quite so extraordinary a manner, I should to an understanding to the end of time. But

every day until about the middle of December.

Mr. Davis. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him whether he denies having received it will be met with the same feeling on the those resolutions and looked over them? And part of others. does he deny having had an interview with the

Mr. RANTOUL, I will answer the gentleman with great pleasure. I admit that I had interviews, not only with members of the Union Safety Committee, but with a large number of That is all.

Mr. Davis. Will my colleague allow me to say, that one thing which I had in my mind was that the gentleman did sanction, in 1838, a doctrine of the greatest importance—that of interference with the extension of slavery. I understood, also, that he was a member of a understood, also, that he was a member of a committee who, in 1848, reported a resolution. committee who in 1848 reported a resolution | self off upon Mr. Webster's friends as a sup- there could be no Government for Massachudeclaring that Congress ought not so to inter- porter of the compromises.

was no other way of saving it, I might go for him. But the Union was saved on the 7th day have been in office for the best part of half a hold of it, are they to do what they demand weeks since, [laughter;] and there are a great ceased to wonder to this day. Why, sir, a com-Springfield Republican, and was republished in the Boston Ailas of November 7th—the Thursday before the election. It is dated November

On the day that the news of the passage of that bill of abominations, the tariff of 1828, arrived at the place where I resided, I wrote Now, sir, I went to Illinois immediately after the place where I resided, I wrote the same arrived at the place where I wrote the same arrived at the place where I wrote the same arrived at the place where I wrote the same arrived at On the day that the news of the passage of that bill of abominations, the tariff of 1828, arrived at the place where I resided, I wrote

weeks since, [laughter;] and there are a great many other gentlemen anxious to save it as often as possible, for the credit of the thing.

Now, sir, I went to Illinois immediately after thousand the same of the passage of many other gentlemen anxious to save it as often as possible, for the credit of the thing.

Now, sir, I went to Illinois immediately after the same of the passage of many other gentlemen anxious to save it as often as possible, for the credit of the thing.

Now, sir, I went to Illinois immediately after the same of the passage of many other gentlemen anxious to save it as often as possible, for the credit of the thing.

Now, sir, I went to Illinois immediately after the same of the passage of many other gentlemen anxious to save it as often as possible, for the credit of the thing.

the Springfield (Illinois) Register, with a care at least as jealous and as formal as that which we deem requisite for the legal protection of property. No law upon the subject of the obstisfactory to our people, or to the straight to he satisfactory to our people, or to the straight to he satisfactory to our people, or to the straight to he satisfactory to our people, or to the straight to he satisfactory to our people, or to the straight to he satisfactory to our people, or to at the straight to he satisfactory to our people, or to at the straight to he satisfactory to our people, or to at the straight to he satisfactory to our people, or to at the straight to he satisfactory to our people, or to at the straight to he satisfactory to our people, or to at the straight to he satisfactory to our people, or to at the straight to he satisfactory to our people, or to at the straight to he satisfactory to our people, or to at the subject of your [my] opinions on the compromise of your [my] opinions on the compromise of the Company are loosted in Carlornia.

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of high tariffs for protection; and upon those two issues, and those only, was my colleague elected to the seat which he now fills. He was elected, because the Convention resolved that the clause of the Constitution relating to fugi-the clause of the Constitution relating to fugi-tive sleaves was CONOLIS IN INSELE and that tive slaves was ODIOUS IN ITSELF, and that this fugitive slave law made it MORE ODIOUS principles applied to harbors upon the lakes Just as I was about leaving Springfield, it was and to the rapids of the Mississippi, and the pointed out to me, and I immediately said it reply, said that those were his sentiments, and great rivers, as to similar constructions or im- was wrong—that I had not authorized it to be that such a law ought not to remain on the statute-book. Now, I do not think that the question of protection excited questions of the sea-board. That is the question of protection excited question of protection excited questions of the sea-board. That is the question of protection excited questions of the sea-board. That is the question of protection excited questions of the sea-board. That is the question of protection excited questions of the sea-board. The only article published by me while I was terest in his district, at this election, as it has done at some other times. I am therefore of the opinion—my colleague can set me right, if the veto in 1832, and did not waver in 1834, or the veto in 1832, and did not waver in 1834, or the veto in 1832, and did not waver in 1834, or the veto in 1834, I am wrong—that the issue which sent him afterwards. So of the Sub-Treasury. I advo-here was his declaration, a week before the daministration adopted it, everything else that may be attributed to me there. I wrote, signed, and published a letter upon the people of my Commonwealth would follow one or other of two courses: either that he would attempt to establish by evidence the would attempt to establish by evidence the would attempt to establish by evidence the last. As to those great questions pertaining to the mature of our institutions, I hold that ours of the House of Delegates, or Assembly, of the to be apprehended is from the invasion of the rights of the States by the Federal Power. That is the doctrine which I have always held located. They are common to the country. A rights of the States by the Federal Power.

That is the doctrine which I have always held since I was old enough to hold opinions. Any gentleman who knows anything about my his—with the Gulf of Mexico, running from Chica—with the Gulf of Mexi tory, knows that I have never held any other go to Mobile, will do more to connect the Union opinions. Why, then, did the gentleman say in enduring bands, than all the windy declarations of all the demagogues that have spout-questions? The gentleman makes charges, ed in legislative halls for the last eighteen

that the man who wrote it, and signed his name to it, and published it, was trying to pass himself off there as a very high-toned compromise man? If there is a man who can believe that, I will not argue with him, for he is beyond the

century, and which we, as members of this Congress, are bound to meet. It is not for the North, quite willing that all the other States shall be dragged with drag-nets, as Massachusetts has been; for my colleague has had zealous and industrious assistants, fitted by nature to be industrious assistants, fitted by nature to be men again, I think it will be in writing. My I will admit that plea to a certain extent, be-cause I wish to deal fairly with this case. If there is any harshness of language, any unined in the same way; and if I have been inconsistent upon any one of the great national questions, let the gentleman show it. But, until the gentleman does show some foundation | hundred men understood me to declare the in the face, and to determine what are the principles upon which they are to be settled—not to try to make each other angry. I do not the 11th of the same month, I went to Boston out frankly what he believes, and then respect

But, sir, before I touch upon this, let me say a word or two about this coalition in Massachusetts, because the gentleman originally flung his gauntlet down upon that matter. He says it was a corrupt coalition. Now, sir, in Massachusetts there were, and have been for setts, or else there must be a combination of Mr. Davis. I merely wish to ask whether two parties. Which ought we, as parties. Mr. Rantoul. I will ask my learned colit is true that the honorable gentleman took have done? Have no Government? Mr. Davis. I merely wish to ask whether two parties. Which ought we, as patriots, to alitions were possible: Whigs and Free-Soilers, Whigs and Democrats, Democrats and Free-Soilers. There can be no other. Which does the gentleman prefer? That is quite plain. The House may see where the shoe pinches The gentleman and his patriotic friends, whose souls sieken at thought of the new coalition horrible, it is corrupt, it is infamous. They the great meat platter which the gentleman this, and while there, an article appeared in are possible: the Whigs and Free-Soilers, the I have here Democrats and Free-Soilers, and the Whigs dictions since verified. I showed that the South a letter, which states the views taken of that and Democrats. No system of mathematics slavery. I will propound them in a few words, was cruelly oppressed, and could not be expected to submit quietly. I then gave my reasons for that opinion, and they are reasons from which I have never departed from that day to this. This was my position in 1828,

coming here, and publicly announcing that they came determined to vote with either party that will go furthest in a certain directiongentlemen whom I supposed to be Whigs, and to hold Whig principles, but who have no ob-jection to turn Democrats all at once, as a lack lobster turns red by boiling: that is, the Whigs will turn sound, consistent Democrats, if the Democratic party will eat more Southern dirt than the Whig party will. That is the proposition, and it is made unblushingly here; and the people who make it come here and ask bidder. And they have the impudence to talk

willing to join either party-either party, prohead of any man belonging to it; provided it is a party that believes the Constitution of the United States was created to perpetuate and secure the blessings of slavery to ourselves and and does not prefend to produce or to possess the evidence to sustain them. Why? I do not know. Perhaps he does not know. Those will take that letter and read it, if he thinks care whether it is Democratic or Whig, they will go for it. That is the kind of doctrine ad-I had reflected upon it, I should have thought | coalition, I say, in Massachusetts, must needs in bad taste, and crossed it out. I did not go | be of Whigs and Free-Soilers, Whigs and Dem-Mr. Davis, (interrupting.) If the gentleman | Lazarus, and I could not leap over it in a single will allow me, I desire to ask him another ques- bound. I supposed that there was a principle upon the stump, in which he supported the doctrine of non-intervention?

gations are rogues. I think there was a principle at the bottom of the division between Mr. RANTOUL. I answer the gentleman dis- Democrats and Whigs; and I could not, as a tinctly, that I did not. Now, if the gentleman can prove to the contrary, he can have ample time, and I will aid him in searching for materials. I supported General Cass, and did it in good faith, and in various parts of the country and did all I could be hims about his close. his Nicholson letter; but when I did allude to of talking nonsense in hours together, when we it, upon very few occassions, I briefly expressed | can get at the plain facts if we choose to do so; my disent from his conclusions; that is all. I and when, having got at the plain facts, we can did not make it prominent; and when I thought it was absolutely necessary to touch upon it, I the impositions palmed off here day after day, took care that my hearers should know where in order to influence the country. I will show I stood.

Now, sir, I am not going through this long catalogue of small matters, because it is not the time the coalition was formed. The genresolutions reported by the Hon. Benjamin F. following is one of the resolutions reported by

Resolved, That we are opposed to slavery in any form and color, and in favor of Freedom AND FREE SOIL wherever man lives throughut God's heritage."

That is one of the resolutions: here is another:

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the extension of slavery to free Territories, and in favor of the exercise of all constitutional and necessary means to restrict it to the limits within which it does or may exist by the local laws of the State." Now, gentlemen will ask me, what is the vote

upon these resolutions of Mr. Hallett? It was a very full Democratic Convention, and the vote in favor of these resolutions was a unanimous one. on the 19th of September, 1849. Gentlemen who write one kind of resolutions for the newspapers, unanimously adopted, circulating them throughout the State of Massachusetts, in a another kind of doctrine in private letters to members upon this floor, must submit to have their two systems compared. I say here what I have said in Massachusetts. Print them in parallel columns, and you will find no difference. If the gentlemen wish to make the North all hypocrites; if they wish every man at the North who entertains sentiments that are not perfectly palatable in high Southern latitude should falsify his own record, and pretend to love that which in his heart he abhors; if gentlemen desire that, why, there is a way to make some men do that, but there is no way to make all men do so. The thing is impossible. I think too well, not only of the people, freemen of the United States—I think too well of human nature all over the world—to believe that a universal system of hypocrisy upon the subject of slavery, or any other subject, is possible now, or will be at any future day. You

to ask him a single question? Mr. RANTOUL. I have not time. The gentleman can speak after me for an hour,
Mr. Cabell. I only wish to ask the gentleman if the person of whom he is speaking is

the same one who is chairman of the Demo-

cratic committee? Mr. RANTOUL. It is the same man-what is called at the North a Hunker Democrat, [Laughter.] Now, sir, I was saying, and I cannot go over the matter that I had intended to pass over, that this issue of slavery is a great national issue, to be met with national, constitutional principles. We have got to see what is to be done with it. I say it is we, I say that it is not one-third of the Union, that is to settle this subject, if the United States Government take it up. It will be settled by two-thirds of the People of the United States, and not by one-third. Yes, sir, gentlemen should remem ber that the State of Massachusetts has a

greater white population than any State south of Mason and Dixon's line, and yet Massachusetts is a small State at the North. Are these States that contain one-third part of the white population to say that the General Government shall take hold of this subject? That is the they being one-third of the people, and we, the other two-thirds, shall humbly submit to it to the end of our days. They will make that de-mand, but it will not be granted; that is all. Is it wise to make it? Is it not better to look about a little, and see what you can do, before you embark in an enterprise of that kind? I see but three issues to this great question of

whether I have varied a hair's breadth. I have always denied the constitutional power to out."

In the which is may result? Why, whether I have varied a hair's breadth. I have always denied the constitutional power to out."

In the which is may result? Why, the Whigs, upon any pretence whatever. Should the Whigs and the Democratic have co-issue. Slavery will not last forever; for the barians-which still retains this institution, retains a temporary institution, and it must look about to see how, with the least inconvenience and suffering to itself, that temporary institution is to come to an end. That is the great question for Southern men; and if it is to be pressed upon this Government—and I think it ought not to be-then it is the great question for Northern men.

be forced day after day to take more and more interest in this subject of slavery, and to interfere more and more with it, by at one time making a fugitive slave law, to compel all of my constituents to be the catchers of runaway negroes, which is repugnant to my people. They do not like it. Or, by an arrangement which they say is constitutional, and to give the great capitalists of the North an opportunity to raise an amount sufficient for the exigency, either by taking the national lands, or making a great national loan, to build up a great national debt, greater than that of Great Britain which they would delight to do, to buy up the negroes of the South. That is the Federal ue. Towards it you are tending now. By and by gentlemen will see this tendency more strongly developing itself. It is of no avail for gentlemen to try to shut their eyes to it. When the Federal party see that slavery must come to an end, they will endeavor to prevail upon the General Government to buy it up. Against vanced upon this floor. And then the men | that I protest beforehand. When that is done. who advance it turn round and berate the men | it makes a complete revolution in the whole of Massachusetts, and call the creation of a nature of the Government. It builds up a Government an infamous coalition. Of that I debt as great as that of England. It gives the ing specifically I am on both sides of it—a charge rather difficult to be made out; because the compromise mather than the result of the rate probably, if the rates probably if the rates prob an empire, from the great patronage existing in the hands of one magistrate. But what is the other issue? The Democratic issue is that in the hands of one magistrate. But what is the other issue? The Democratic issue is that you take your stand sternly upon the Constitution of the document of the constitution of the con you take your stand sternly upon the Constituent tion, and say that the Constitution of the United States does not allow—does not justify the Federal Government in touching the institution of slayery in the States, SLAVERY, AND THE EXTRADITION OF SLAVERY, MUST BE LEFT TO THE STATES. That is the destrict of the state MUST BE LEFT TO THE STATES. That st the doctrine I maintain at home. It is the body doctrine upon which this question can be settled, without one or the other of two results only doctrine upon which this question can be settled, without one or the other of two resultseither civil war, or else the building up of a debt which would crush the freedom of the United States forever. I say, then, stand upon State Rights, and say, sternly and inflexible that the General Government shall not meddle with the institution of slavery in the States; and I ask gentlemen to look, to see if they have not made a fatal mistake in misconstruing a clause of the Constitution with regard to fugitives from labor. That clause no more allows. the United States Government to enact a law try, and did all I could to bring about his elec-tion. On most occasions I made no allusions to stand them by and by; and what is the benefit its officers for the rendition of slaves, than it for the rendition of runaway slaves, to employ would allow this Congress to enact a law to send its officers into the port of Charleston to rescue free men of color seized there, and sold as slaves, because they cannot pay their jail fees. I ask gentlemen if they would think that was constitutional? I can make out as strong a case of constitutionality for that, as any gentleman has yet done for the other. f occupy now; and he has failed to show that during the intervening time I have ever uttered one word in any public speech, or have ever written a word in any printed letter, or in any written a word in any printed letter, or in any intended to he an expression of my letters which the constitution declaring their firm conviction. It was fully attended by delegates from the several towns in the district, and they nominated me for Congress unanimously. They passed a resolution declaring their firm conviction of the wedge. Do not drive it home, by a converse of the wedge. Do not drive it home, by a converse of the wedge. already infringed upon the Constitution—if you have already violated it—hereafter cease to do so. You have already entered the point of the wedge. Do not drive it home, by a continual urging upon Congress this question unanswered all the other matters which the gentleman has alluded to, simply saying, that if any statement would warrant the fair and bonest inference that I have been inconsistent of 1849, and attempted to take the power out of the hands of the Whigs, but did not succeed. It came very near success, but it did not succeed. It came very near success, but it did not succeed. What have we heard all of this session! "Quiet agitation:" and quieting agiif any statement would warrant the fair and honest inference that I have been inconsistent upon any of the questions to which the gentleman has alluded, then that statement is false;

The statement would warrant the fair and lit came very near success, but it did not succeed. In 1850 they made a second trial, and succeeded. In 1851 they made a third trial, and succeeded again. Three times has this very noisiest; and also the most irritating. last ten years has not been done in a corner. I have spoken in New England, in New York, Pennsylvania, Onio, Illinois, Michigan, and Missouri; and I challenge any man, who has heard any public address of mine, to come forward and convict me of inconsistency upon lenge; and I think it is quite broad enough to cover all supposable cases. But, sir, I know on the 7th of November, and the election came in the first and I propose to the cover all supposable cases. But, sir, I know on the 7th of November, and the election came in the first and I propose to the cover all supposable cases. But, sir, I know on the 7th of November, and the election came in the first and I propose to the cover all supposable cases. But, sir, I know where they stood. I hold in my hand the any other great national interest, and try to Hallett, September 19th, 1849, the week the get at the merits of it. When you do that, it coalition was formed; and gentlemen will see how far Mr. Hallett and those who thought ts any other subject, and, by the blessing of with him had to go before they could act with-out repugnance with the Free-Soil party. The will be found to pass though that transition of social system, through which most of the nations of Europe have passed within a comparatively recent period [Here the hammer fell.]

After years of mathematical labor and mechanical results, Prof. Willis, of Rochester, has completed and has now in constant operation a self-winding clock, which determines the seconds, minutes, hours, days, weeks, months, and years, of time, with unfailing accuracy, continuing in constant motion by itself, never requiring to be wound up, never running down, but moving perpetually so long as its components So says the Rochester Democrat.

The Louisville Courier tells of a likely colored boy who was lodged in the jail in that city to prevent his being sold into slavery. His statement is that he is free, and belongs to the State of New York, but was travelling in the capacity of servant to two men who printed form, for effect, and who will write him to Louisville and attempted to sell him to a negro trader.

The following anecdotes are from the Troy

same time that Mr. Burns would accommodate him with the loan of a black coat, his being out of repair. "As I am invited," answered the poet, "to the same funeral, I cannot lend you my coat, but I can suggest a substitute."
"What is that?" asked the other. "Throw your character over your shoulders," said Burns, "and that will prove the blackest coat you ever wore in your life-time."

Capital Stock, \$150,000; Shares, \$100 eachlocated in Grass Valley, the focus of Quartz Mining in California; chartered for Fifty Years, under Incorporation Act of California; Office, No. 208 Broadway, New York city. TRUSTEES

JOHN A. COLLINS. HARRISON SCOTT. WILLIAM C. CROSETT. HORACE GREELEY. LOCATION AND CLAIMS.

LOCATION AND CLAIMS.

THE principal "CLAIMS" of the Company are upon "Man attun" and "Willow" Hills; it has also valuable possessions upon "Go'd," "St 1 awrence" "Laurel," Chestunt," and "Osburn" Hills—a total of 64 lots, 25 of which are 100 feet each upon the velo, with all its dips and angles: 24 c'aims, 100 feet square; Solaims, 60 feet square; and 6 claims, 30 by 40 feet—all of which are of an average ricaress, at least, of Grass Valley gold-bearing Quartz TITLE.
The titles to these veins are of two classes. One is deri

ved from Mexican grants, embracing tracts of several leagues; and the other, which is nearly universal, by setminers, but the laster claims universal confidence and respect, and by the last session of the Legislature of Californ

spect, and by the last session of the Legislature of California was legalized.

The statutes provided that in all cases of trespass upon miners' claims, a Justice of the Peace shall have jurisduction, and is required to award his decision in accordance with the regulations of the miners for the covernment of that particular locality where the claim in dispute is stuated.

Hence the most perfect confidence is reposed in these titles, for individuals and companies they are regarded as equal to a fee simple. So great is the confidence in them, that claims valued at thousands of dollars are constantly changing hands. It is safe to say that not one hundred suits have grown out of conflicting claims since the first discovery of gold in California.

GRASS VALLEY QUARTZ.

other issues in which it may result? Why, there is a Federal and there is a Democratic issue. Slavery will not last forever; for the seeds of its death are within itself. Now, almost the whole civilized world have got rid of it; and that portion of the civilized world of which I speak—for I say nothing of the barbarians—which still retains this institution, says:
"The rook (from which all the richest portions have bee

"The rock (from which all the richest portions have been culled) has paid as low as \$20 per ton, and as high as \$120 per ton. The quartz is paying better now than at first. *

* * I think the average of the quartz in this vicinity will be found to be about \$40 per ton."

"The rock on that (Gold) Hill, after taking out specimens enough to pay for working the bill, and excavating the rock, will, beyond doubt, pay an assay of five cent's per round. The quantity of gold bearing quartz in this (Grass Valley) district, it is impossible for any one to estimate. * **

Even with high lab m, imperfix modes of quarrying, and very inefficient machinery, the mille are making money."

And I say there are two issues—a Federal issue and a Democratic issue! What is the Federal issue? That the Federal Government very inefficient machinery, the mills are making money."

James Hongh, a heavy quarts operator, writing on this subject, under date of July 25, 1851, says:

"Up to the present time, I have quarried some fourteen hundred tons of rock, have had in my emp oy from eight to twelve men daily, and have more than prid my entire expenses by cruehing with a hand morear the richest portions of the rock, taying wages at the rate of three or f ur dollars a day, with board By this hand operari in I have crushed quartz yielding as high as eighty-six dollars to the pound, and little. I any, less than three dollars."

"After these specimens' have been carefully culled from the whole mass of the rock by breaking it up into small pieces, the smallest yield of the remainder, when crushed and amalgamated at the mill, has been \$30 per ton, and the largest that has come under my observation as high as \$140. In my oplion, \$70 would be a fair average of each ton of rock."

with this subject, writes:

GRASS VALLEY, December 7, 1851.

DEAR SIR: You ask my opinion of the Grass Valle Quartz Mining Co.'s Will, Claims, &c. formerly snown 1. A. Collins & Co.'s Model Will. I have had energe of the mill, as engineer, since the mill was started, some simonthe's and can confidently say this mill is onable crushing more rock than any mill in the Valley. This mills that the confidential says that the conf

J. L. CROSETT, Esq. I have been running with Mr. Willets, as engineer, some two months, and fully concur in the above. MOSES L. REMENTON.

speaks of this mill as follows : "In one of these mills we observed an improvement over the usual process, at one simple and effective, which proprietors would do well to copy. We refer to the stamps and markers connected with the mill of Messes John A.

Colline & Co. This mill with ten stamps has been in use some four months, and yet the wear in them is almost imperceptible. On examining the construction of the stamps and mortars, we were not surprised at this result. The stamps are very large, 14 by t inches on the race. The mortars in which these stamps play are twenty-four inches wide. The advantage of this is, the quartz, instead of padeing down in a solid mass as it will in a confined mortar, has plenty if room to fly about; the fine is ejected through the sieve, and the coarse is constantly 'alling under the stamps. Take a handful of salt, and put thin a hand morear and pound it with a postic of the size of the morear, and it will crowd down in a solid mass, and at the bettom the lumps will be as coarse a ter an hour's pounding as when put in; whereas, if the mortar is roomy, the salt is in constant motion, and soon palveriges. This is the philosophy of these roomy mortars and wide stamps, and it is obvious, as well as decided by experiment, that the were on the stamp must be less when a large face atrike-fairly on the quartz, and the grinding from the sides is removed."

The Catifornia Express, under date of November 12, 1851, speaking of this mill, remarks:

"Among the most efficient mills now running, are those Legrave & Co, John & Collins & Co, and Nr. Wash. The first runs 18 stamps, and the last two, 10 each. The stamp of the first are only six inches equare on the face, any thoir Collins & Co. are eight and fourteen inches—more that three times as large, and their mortars are corresponding large. The consequence is, this mill will crush considerable more than any in this valley."

More than any in this waitey."

Lames Delevan, Secretary of a Company that is constructalarge mill in Grass Valley, writes:

"This mill and veins (Collins and Company's) have an
excellent reputation in this community. I regard it one of
the best and most efficient in this section."

The following anecdotes are from the Troy Family Journal:

Roger Sherman and John Randolph.—
Mr. Sherman was Representative in Congress from Connecticut; his business had been that of making shoes. Mr. Randolph arose, and, with his usual squeaking sounds, said, "I should like to know what the gentleman did with his leather apron, before he set out for Washington. Mr. Sherman replied, imitating the same squeak, "I cut it up, sir, to make moccasins for the descendants of Pocahontas!"

In severity of sarcastic remark, Burns was perhaps unrivalled. In a tavern one evening, the conversation turning on the death of a friend, one of the company observed that he meant to attend a funeral, requesting at the same time that Mr. Burns would accommodate

their capital.

Facts and estimates as to what has been, and what may

For the amount named at the commencement of this article, the hitherto proprietors of the gold-bearing localities aforesaid contract with the company to sell and transfer the said property, and to erect thereon, at the earliest possible day, the necessary buildings and machinery adequate to be reduction of 100 tons of quartz per day of 24 hours, as follows:

sible day, the necessary buildings and machinery adequate to he reduction of 100 tons of quartz per day of 24 haus, as follows, viz:

The mill will consist of 36 stamps, after the pattern of John A. Collin's & Company's mill, with a few important improvements, and playing in six batterles of six stamps each—amalgamators adequate to detect the gold as fast as the ore is pulverized—an engine of sufficient power to drive all this machinery, and an additional power of ten horse, to make machinery to reduce the tailings, or the ore after it has passed through amalgamators, when such improvements shall have been discovered. The buildings will consist of a stamp house, 30 ty 50; amalgamating house 30 by 40 feet; and engine house, 20 by 30 feet; show for millwright and blacksmith, 29 by 30 feet; dwelling, 20 by 40 feet; office, 15 ty 20 feet; and wood-house, 50 by 50 feet.

They furthermore agree to give their own time, experience, and labur, to promote the interests of the company, according to their best judym nt, up to the time the engagements above specified shall have been fully performed, and the works of the company completed and ranning in perfect order.

HORACE GREELEY, Tressurer and Scoretary.

Pamphlets containing the charter of this Company,

Pamphlets containing the charter of this Company, and the laws of California upon corporations, and facts concerning Quartz and Quartz Mining, can be had by addressing, post paid, and enclosing two postage stamps, JOHN A stock can be procured, by sending as above, post paid, Bank

TOHN A COLLINS President

MANUFACTURER of Lard Oil, Star and Adamantine Candles, 33 Water street, between Main and Walnut streets, Cincinuati, Ohio.

N. B. Cash paid for Nos. 1 and 2 lard, grease, mutton and
Way 15—tf

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